The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4917. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Inquiry into the Treatment of Fenian Convicts in Ireland.

The Great Ecclesiastical Gathering at Rome.

Confirmation of the Reported Turkish Victory in Crete.

IRELAND.

Treatment of Fenian Convicts.

LONDON, Thursday, June 27—Evening.

The Commission to inquire into the manner in which the Fenian convicts are treated, reports that they are well treated.

ROME.

Issue of a Papal Allocution.

ROME, Thursday, June 27—Evening.

His Holiness the Pope has issued an allocution to four hunhred Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he praises the zeal of all the Bishops and priests coming to Rome, and promises to give them a cordial greeting in the Council when he meets them there

CANDIA.

The Turkish Victory.

LONDON, Thursday, June 27—Evening.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of OMAR PASHA over the Christians in Crete.

JAPAN.

Japanese Ports to be Opened to Commerce.

LONDON, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

Intelligence from Japan states that Jeddo and three other Japanese ports will be opened to commerce on the 1st of January next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, June 28—Noon.

Consols for money	94⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79⅞
Erie Railway Shares	41⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	25

LONDON, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94¾.

Illinois Central Railway shares have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 79¾.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Erie Railway Shares	41⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	25

LONDON, Friday, June 28—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¾
Erie Railway Shares	41⅜

LONDON, Friday, June 28—Noon.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £404,000.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 24¾.

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 28—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 28—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for the week as footing up 61,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 17,000 bales. The stock in port is 748,000 bales, of which 390,000 are American.

The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. The quotations at this hour are as follows:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. 6d. for new. California Wheat, 13s. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 38s. Southern Flour, 30s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin—Common, 7s. 1d.; fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Cloverseed, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 48s. 6d. Bacon, 42s.@42s. 6d. Cheese, 62s.

LONDON, Friday, June 28—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £135.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

COTTON—The stock of Cotton is 40,000 bales below the estimate. The market is without alteration.

In the Breadstuffs market Corn has declined 6d., and the price now is 38s. Other articles are without change.

In the Provision market Lard has declined 3d., and is now selling at 48s. 3d. Pork, Beef, Bacon and Cheese are unchanged.

In the Produce market no changes have occurred since the noon report.

LONDON, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 28—Evening.

COTTON—Market closed unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns shows a better feeling.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed at 38s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. California Wheat is firm at 13s. 9d. Barley, Oats and Peas are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined 3d. from opening price; sales of American at 48s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Pork and Beef steady at previous quotations. Bacon irregular at 42s.@42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese unchanged.

PRODUCE—Common Wilmington Resin has declined to 6s. 9d.; fine American is steady at 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. Petroleum firm at 8d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 2d. for standard White. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Friday, June 28—Evening.

Sugar steady at 25s. for No. 12 D. S.

IRON—Scotch Pigs 53s. 3d. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

Linseeds of all description, unchanged.

Whale and Sperm Oil steady at previous quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, from Boston, June 19, arrived at this port last night *en route* to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, June 28—2 P. M.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. JONES, from New-York, June 15, arrived here to-day on the way to Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 18.

The steamship *Union*, which sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, June 18, arrived at this port yesterday:

On the 17th inst., the British House of Commons decided one of the most important of the remaining issues of the Reform Bill. Mr. LAING's amendment, proposing to give an additional member to the most populous cities and boroughs was rejected in a full house by a majority of eight. No proposal, says the London *Times* of the 18th, "could have been more moderate. Among the most striking anomalies in our representative system is the fact that such places as Liverpool and Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol are represented by only two members, while as many sit, and will sit, for places so insignificant, yet notorious, as Barnstable and Stafford, Bridgwater and Beverley. Mr. LAING proposed to deal in the gentlest manner with these anomalies. He recommended that an additional seat should be given to all boroughs possessing a population exceeding 150,000, which in England would include the six towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Sheffield. His suggestion was rejected."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The military review in Hyde Park, to be held by the Queen on an early day in July, is likely to be the grandest affair of the kind witnessed in London for many years. All the troops that can be conveniently massed together will be assembled. A royal pavilion on a large scale will be erected.

The Waterford *Standard* states that the wrath of the populace broke out with such violence against the informer CORYDON, that the police had great difficulty in saving him while driving through the streets. The cab was almost smashed with stones.

In regard to the yellow fever at Mauritius, a correspondent of the *Times* says: "I am writing from the city of the dead; 10,000 persons have been carried off already, the average in town being 200 a day."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the condition of the Empress CHARLOTTE is improved. It has been thought prudent not to conceal from her the fact of her husband's captivity and that his life was threatened. The effect was that the Empress appeared suddenly to recover all her clearness of intellect. She declared that the Mexican nation could not be capable of so odious an act as to raise a murderous hand against a Prince who had devoted himself with so much self denial to the regeneration of the country.

The Czar has left a million for the poor of Paris. He gave the servants of the Elysée £2,000, and distributed 138 valuable gifts. During his visit in Paris he spent £200,000. The Czarewitch spent £40,000.

A telegram from Paris states that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will leave about July 10 for Paris. They will be lodged in the Pavillon Marsan.

Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have returned to Paris.

In the Legislative Body M. NOGENT laid upon the table the report of the Committee on the bill relating to the Press.

The discussion on the Budget will commence on the 24th, and will conclude about the 15th of July. The Chambers will then be adjourned.

The election for the Councils General will take place on July 31.

A dispatch from Toulon states that the Viceroy of Egypt had arrived. Salutes were fired by the forts and the ships.

The Empress of Russia and the Grand Dukes have left St. Petersburgh for Livadia in the *Crimea*.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburgh publishes an article on the address of the Polish exiles in Paris to the Emperor NAPOLEON. The *Journal* says:

"The Polish exiles have protested against the attempt made on the life of the Czar as an act contrary to their political convictions, but they thought it their duty not to send this address to the Emperor of Russia, as such a course of action was rendered impossible by the part they had taken in the Polish insurrection."

The *Invalide Russe* publishes an article on the same subject, pointing out that the hatred of the Poles residing in Paris against the Czar is ingrained.

"This gives us reason," it says, "to fear that in their heart they regret the failure of the attempt to murder the Emperor, although in their address they stigmatize it as odious."

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Imperial decree permitting foreigners to hold landed property in Turkey had been promulgated.

Telegrams received from Athens assert that OMER PASHA has failed in his expedition against Sphakia and Apocorona with great loss. His junction with MEHEMED PASHA is said to have been prevented; and the latter, twice beaten in Apocorona, had been compelled to retreat to an intrenched camp.

The Turkish steamer *Isidhi*, which unsuccessfully chased the *Arcadi*, had returned to Candia severely damaged, and with several of her crew killed and wounded.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Shipping at Honolulu—Sales of Plantations and Mills—Arrest of a New-Yorker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 28.

The bark *Cambridge*, from Honolulu June 5, arrived to-day.

Business was generally dull in the Sandwich Islands.

The ship *George Green*, hence for Honolulu, had arrived from Nakus Island.

The plantations indebted to WALKER, ALLEN & Co. were gradually being sold at auction at a sacrifice. The Pioneer Mills, located next to the Windward Islands, were sold for $14,100; indebtedness to the firm was $60,000. The Honolulu Sugar Refinery brought $6,100; indebted on the books of the firm, $75,000.

The Russian gunboat *Gomorstay*, from Callao had arrived. Her officers had not heard of the sale of Russian America to the United States, but appeared pleased at the information.

The *Lackawanna* was on a cruise to the other islands, having as passengers on the trip His Excellency the Governor of Hawaii and suite, and a number of the citizens of Honolulu. They will visit the volcano and other places of interest.

The ship *Magic* hence had arrived.

AARON MEYER has been arrested here on the charge of stealing $1,300 from Mr. BROWN, of Williamsburgh, and abducting a girl named DECKLA MILLER. He left on the *Golden City* in charge of an officer on the requisition from the Governor of New-York. It is reported, on good authority, that when the steamer was off Santa Cruz MEYER jumped overboard, swam ashore, and returned to San Francisco.

The ship *Free Trade*, from Hong Kong, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated.

Colorado Flour, $6@$6 50. Wheat, $1 50@$1 75, Legal Tenders, 73¼.

FROM CANADA.

The Reform Convention at Toronto—The Canadian Confederation—A New Railroad Project.

TORONTO, Friday June 28.

The Reform Convention, which met yesterday, brought its deliberations to a close to-day. The meeting was called together to discuss the political situation and obtain expression of opinion regarding the continuance of the coalition Government, and is looked upon as the most important political gathering ever assembled here. About 700 delegates were present. Strong resolutions were passed condemnatory of fusion of the parties; declared the present coalition Government as having served its end; that of securing Confederation should now cease, and that the party of the Government should be formed; also, that it is the duty of the Canadian people to cultivate friendly relations with the people of the United States, and offer every facility for the extension of trade between the two countries; anticipated that the day is far distant when the Government of the Republic will modify its restrictive policy toward the British American Colonies, and while looking abroad for new and profitable markets for the products of the dominion, and satisfied that such markets exist in other foreign lands, yet the Convention regards it as the duty of the Canadian Administration to meet frankly and cordially any overtures from the Washington Government for a new treaty and commercial reciprocity between Canada and the Republic based on equitable principles consistent with the honor of both countries.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 28.

The *Gazette* understands there will be another new feature in the Union Cabinet—that the Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Internal Revenue and Receiver-General will form a Committee of Council to deliberate and decide on all questions affecting the tariff, excise, currency, banking, &c.

FERGUS, C. W., Friday, June 28.

The first sod of the Wellington, Gray and Bruce Railway, was turned to-day by ADAM BROWN, President of the Company, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The proceedings passed off harmoniously.

GUELPH, C. W., Thursday, June 28.

A fire occurred this morning destroying Messrs. NAUGHTON & GANHAN's warehouse containing 7,500 bushels wheat and a large quantity of butter. Insured $4,000 in Hartford County, balance in North British Insurance Company.

The Ohio Ship Canal at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 28.

Gen. WEITZEL has arrived at New-Albany, and will in a few days command the survey of a route on the Indiana side for a canal around the Falls of the Ohio.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Examination of Weichman Continued—What Occurred at Mrs. Surratt's House on the Night of the Assassination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

At the Surratt trial to-day the Court-room was crowded at an early hour with the expectation that the cross-examination of WEICHMAN would begin, and that the counsel for the defence would make short work of the witness, so far as his testimony was concerned. At least that was the belief and the hope of the large body of the prisoner's friends, who attend every day with great punctuality, no matter what the range of the thermometer is. They were totally disappointed, however. Judge PIERREPONT was not through with the witness, and he continued the direct examination until 1:30 o'clock. WEICHMAN preserved the same cool demeanor, and gave his testimony in the same clear, narrative style as yesterday. The cross-examination began about 2 o'clock, and eager eyes looked to see the witness betray nervousness and trepidation at the preparations of attack from BRADLEY, but there was no sign of any such thing. In fact the thing was reversed. The counsel waxed into a state of nervous excitement and the witness remained cool. Almost every one was surprised and disappointed at the weakness of the cross-examination as far as it proceeded to-day. It was chiefly confined to feeble attempts to break down and confuse the witness on points and dates of scarce any importance to the case. The dates and events on which the prisoner is most positive and on which further information, if he could give it, would be most important, were carefully avoided, perhaps for the reason that further developments might be still more damaging to the prisoner. The cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow. The next witness of importance who is eagerly looked for is ST. MARIE.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

The trial of John H. Surratt continues to be the topic of conversation, and the Court is still the centre of interest here, and the applications for admission there are increasing daily. Fearful of not getting an eligible position, crowds of ladies and gentlemen hang about the Court-house long before the hour of opening. As usual, the room was again crowded, and the day being sultry, the air in the court-room was most oppressive. Among the spectators to-day were several members of Congress and many of our most prominent citizens. The business of the Court was commenced at 10:15.

Lewis J. Weichman was recalled for the continuation of his examination in chief by Mr. Pierrepont. Witness resumed and testified as follows:

Mrs. Surratt's manner all the way down on April 14 to Surrattville, was lively and cheerful; we arrived at Surrattville, and I removed the package from the buggy and gave it to Mrs. Surratt, and she went into Mr. Lloyd's parlor; in a short time she called me and desired me to write a letter for her to Mr. Nothey; she told me to write that unless Mr. Nothey came forward and paid the bill at once she would bring suit against him; wrote the letter in the house that day, April 14, 1865; she desired me also to compute for her the interest on $479 for thirteen years; I sealed the letter and put it in an envelope, and she gave it to Mr. Guinn, to be delivered to Mr. Nothey; I then went out and drove the buggy up and down the road; at half-past six, as Mrs. Surratt got in the buggy to go to the city, I saw Mr. Lloyd and he recognized me, and noticed that the front buggy spring was broken; he called Mrs. Surratt's attention to it, and she told him to get a string and fix it, and he did so; don't remember seeing Mrs. Offut that day; left Surrattville to return home at half-past six; on the way home Mrs. Surratt said she was anxious to be at home at nine o'clock; that she was to meet a gentleman there; I asked her if it was Booth, and she made no reply; I said something about Booth not acting, and she replied: "Booth is done acting, and is going to New-York very soon never to return;" and she asked me if I did not know Booth was crazy on one subject; I said I did not, and she did not state the subject to me; saw the pickets returning to Washington; about two miles from Washington is a high hill, and the city was illuminated, and I made some remark about the return of peace, and she replied: "I am afraid all this rejoicing will be turned to mourning, and all this gladness to sorrow;" I turned to her and asked her what she meant, and she said after sunshine there was always a storm, and that the people were becoming too licentious and God would punish them; just as we came to Pennsylvania-avenue, at the Capitol, we saw a torchlight procession, and the horse shied at the light, and we turned up Second street, and arrived home at nine, or a few minutes before; I helped Mrs. Surratt out, and returned the buggy to Howard's stables, and then went down and took supper; and Mrs. Surratt showed me a letter from her son; while I was eating I heard some one ascend the stairs outside very rapidly, and Mrs. Surratt answered the door, and the steps went to the parlor; they sounded like a man's steps; and I then, about five minutes afterward, heard the same steps go down the stairs; Mrs. Surratt did not come down stairs, and after supper I and the others went to the parlor, and Mrs. Surratt, after a while, asked me which way the torchlight procession was going; I replied I thought they were going to serenade the President, and she said she would like to know, as she was interested in it; as I recall her manner now she appeared nervous, and I asked what was the matter; she said she did not feel well; she had beads in her hand, and was walking up and down, and she once asked me to pray for her intentions: I asked her what her intentions were, and said I never prayed for any one's intentions unless I knew what they were; Annie Surratt and the others were laughing and talking, and Mrs. Surratt says, "Oh, you are making too much noise," and in a playful manner drove us from the room; Miss Surratt, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Jenkins and I left the room together, and left Mrs. Surratt alone in the parlor; I went to my room at a few minutes of ten; Mrs. Surratt and Miss Jenkins occupied a room above me and bade me good night at my door; Miss Fitzpatrick occupied Mrs. Surratt's room; I was unwell that night and was out in the yard during the night, and about two o'clock I got back to bed and was just falling asleep when the bell rang violently; I went down stairs and rapped on the door, and asked "what was wanted," and was told Government officers were there who wanted to find John H. Surratt and J. Wilkes Booth; I replied neither of them were there; they demanded admittance any how, and I went and informed Mrs. Surratt, who said, "Let them in for God's sake;" I expected the house would be searched; I then let them in; there was half a dozen of them, and among them I remember Clarvoe and McDevit, of this city; the house was then searched, and they searched my room, and I asked them for God's sake to tell me what had happened, and why this search was made; one of them turned and asked if I did not know what had happened that night; I replied I did not; the officers appeared to be astonished; then Mr. Clarvoe said: "I will tell you;" and he pulled out a piece of cravat with blood on it, and he said: "Do you see that blood? It is the President's blood; J. Wilkes Booth has murdered Abraham Lincoln, and John H. Surratt has assassinated the Secretary of State." I then went down stairs with Clarvoe and McDevitt, and Mrs. Surratt came out of her room, and I said, "What do you think—President Lincoln has been assassinated, and Booth did it;" she raised her hands and said, "My God! you don't tell me so!" At this time Miss Surratt, Miss Jenkins and Miss Fitzpatrick were not in the parlor, but they afterward appeared; after talking some time, Annie Surratt wept, and said, "Oh, ma! all this will bring suspicion on our house;" we were speaking of Booth having been there an hour before the murder; Mrs. Surratt said, "Annie, come what will, I think Booth was only an instrument to punish this proud and licentious people;" did not see the man whose footsteps I heard in the evening; I was in the dining-room and the windows were closed; I returned to my room, and did not see Mrs. Surratt again till the morning of the 15th at breakfast; I told Mrs. Surratt I suspected something, and that I was going to the Government and would state the names of all I had seen in Booth's company and bring the guilty parties to justice.

Q.—Did you go to the Government and give information? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Bradley objected and noted an objection.

Witness resumed—Mr. Hallohan was in the house and he went with me and told all he knew, and we went to Maryland; those who went were Messrs. McDewitt, Clarvoe, Bigley, Hallohan, myself and others; we went first to Harold's house and asked Mrs. Harold where her son was; Mrs. Harold's house is at the Navy-yard; before that we went to the stable and we met a man named Fletcher, and I asked Fletcher to give me a description of the party who hired the horse from him; from the Harold house we went down into Maryland into Piscataway, and returned in the evening and searched the Pennsylvania House for Atzerodt; Hallohan, Clarvoe, McDevitt and myself went to Baltimore to search for Atzerodt on Sunday, April 16, and we staid there till Monday morning, and returned here, arriving here at six o'clock A.M.; at three o'clock Monday afternoon we decided to go to Canada in pursuit of John Surratt; at three o'clock Bigley, McDevitt, Hallohan, Clarvoe, Kneice and myself left for Canada; we reached Philadelphia at eleven o'clock that night; Clarvoe left us at Philadelphia and arrested a man named Selestino, and returned to Washington; the rest of us reached New-York on the morning of April 19, and we got breakfast at a hotel, and at six o'clock A. M. took the cars on the Hudson River Road for Canada; we reached Burlington, Vt., on the evening of April 19; we registered false names at the American Hotel, Burlington and left the morning of the 20th; my false name was Thompson; Bigley's assumed name was Porter; I don't remember McDevitt's or Hollohan's assumed name. [Books exhibited.] Witness recognized it as a hotel register. I don't recognize my hand writing there; the hotel we stopped at was a white frame building; I did not think it was an American house, but was so informed by Mr. Blum after I had described the building; we left Burlington on the morning of the 20th; slept the previous night at Burlington, in a hotel; the hotel was a white square building; we all left together on the 20th, between five and seven o'clock, and went to Montreal; I left Montreal that same evening or the next for Quebec with Mr. Bigley, leaving McDevitt and Hollohan in Montreal; from Quebec we went back to Montreal; then returned to the United States, and reached Washington April 29; Mr. McDevitt Bigley and Hollohan returned with me; we met Superintendent Richards in New-York, and he came also; on the night of the assassination a colored woman, named Susan Jackson, was at Mrs. Surratts; she had been there but about three weeks; I left no clothes to be washed the Monday after the assassination; Susan Jackson did my washing for about three weeks; if I said yesterday she had done it four months it was a mistake; was at Mrs. Surratt's house on March 16, and Payne, Booth and Surratt came in my room at six P. M., Surratt came in first, and had his pants tucked in his boots, and was much excited, and had a four barreled pistol; Surratt raised his arm and said in an excited way, "My hopes are gone, my prospects are blighted, I want something to do, can't you get me a clerkship?" he was much excited, and I told him not to be foolish; Payne came in next, dressed in gray clothes and wearing pistols; Booth came in third, and was dressed in black and had a riding-whip in his hand; Booth walked about, and at first did not notice me; Payne, Booth and Surratt then went to Payne's room in the attic, and after about half an hour the three left; Surratt afterwards told me Payne and Booth went to New-York; all three were much excited; two days afterward I went to the theatre where Booth played; Harold, Surratt, Atzerodt, Hollohan and I left the theatre together; Surratt and I walked on and Surratt turned around and saw Harold was not following, and he asked me to go back and ask them to come to Kloman's; I met Booth, Atzerodt and Harold standing in a saloon; we afterward joined Surratt and Harold; Atzerodt, Surratt, Hollohan and myself went to Kloman's and got some oysters. Booth did not go Kloman's; Booth was at Mrs. Surratt's very frequently: Mrs. Surratt liked Booth and called him her pet; she said on one occasion that pet staid in her parlor from ten o'clock P. M. until one A. M.; Booth was as intimate at Mrs. Surratt's as I was; (telegram exhibited;) I know the hand writing.

By Mr. Bradley—What means had you of knowing the handwriting?

Witness—I have seen Booth write, and I have his autograph, and I have received a telegram, and I knew Booth's handwriting.

The witness was allowed to testify to the handwriting, and said it was Booth's.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The telegram is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 13.

To Mr. McLaughlin, Exeter-street, Brooklyn:

Dont you fear to neglect your business. You had better come at once. J. BOOTH.

Another telegram exhibited, directed to the same party, dated March 27, 1865, as follows:

Get word to Sam's. Come on, with or without him, Wednesday morning. We sell that day sure. Don't fail. J. WILKES BOOTH.

Witness recognized this also as in Booth's handwriting.

[Letter exhibited.] Witness recognized it as his own handwriting; as the letter he wrote for Mrs. Surratt while at Surrattville on April 14, above referred to.

Mrs. Surratt directed me to sign her name to it and I did so. [Letter admitted in evidence.] It was simply a business letter, relating to money transactions with Mr. Arthur.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to put in evidence all the contents of Booth's diary, except some photographs, which they did not wish to put in unless the counsel for the defence insisted upon it.

Booth's diary exhibited and witness identified the handwriting as that of J. Wilkes Booth.

A proposition to put the articles taken from the diary in evidence was objected to until they should all be proven. The card spoken of by Mr. Dawson as having fallen from Booth's vest pocket at the National Hotel baggage-room was shown to witness, and recognized as in Surratt's handwriting. It bore the following words: "J. Harrison Surratt: I tried to get leave, but could not succeed." [Card offered in evidence.]

In answer to a question by Mr. Pierrepont, the witness said he was an expert in detecting writing, and in comparing handwriting.

The letter found by Mrs. Hudspeth was exhibited, and the witness said it appeared to him as though it were written in a disguised hand.

At 12:10 Mr. Pierrepont announced that the prosecution was done with the witness, and the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, Louis J. Weichman was recalled, and Mr. Pierrepont said he had some letters which he had omitted to show to the witness, and he now desired to offer them.

[Letter exhibited.]

Witness recognized one as in Surratt's handwriting. It is dated Surrattsville, Nov. 12, 1864. Another letter was shown, and was declared to be in Surratt's handwriting, and is dated Sept. 21, 1864. Both letters are directed to me. The November letter I never received, however.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to offer the letters in evidence. Mr. Bradley objected, and asked that the letters be first examined by the Court, and he would then state his objections.

Judge Fisher examined the papers, and said he would hear the objections of the defence.

Mr. Bradley said it was the first time in the history of criminal jurisprudence, since the time of Sir Algernon Sidney, that an attempt was made to offer in evidence papers which were found in possession of the prisoner, and which were never out of his possession until captured by the officers of the Government, and a paper which the witness acknowledges he never received. This paper now proposed to be offered was never out of the defendant's possession until taken from among his papers by the Government authorities.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that a paper or other articles found in possession of the prisoner was evidence of the very best character, and instanced a case in England, where a man was convicted and hanged for murder upon the evidence that a paper was found in his pocket which corresponded with the paper used as a gun wad in the murder referred to.

Mr. Merrick said there was a difference. In the case spoken of the thing was produced and was shown to have a direct connection with the gun-wad that was used in the gun. In this case what was found was the thoughts of the prisoner, and was an unuttered thought.

The Court admitted the letters in evidence, and Mr. Bradley excepted.

The letters are as follows:

SURRATTSVILLE, Nov. 12, 1864.

DEAR AL.: Sorry I could not get up; will be up Sunday. Hope you are getting along well. How are times and all the pretty girls? My most pious regards to the latter; as for the former I care not a continental d—n. Have you been to the fair? If so, what have we now? I'm interested in the "bedstead." How's T. Kennedy? Tight as usual, I suppose. Opened his office, I hear. Fifty to one 'tis a failure. Am very happy I do not belong to the "firm." Been very busy all the week taking care of and securing the crops. Next Tuesday and the jig is up. Good-bye, Surrattsville; good-bye, God-forsaken country. Old Abe, the good old soul, may the devil take pity on him.

Surrattsville, Md., Test. JOHN H. SURRATT.

To LEWIS J. WEICHMAN, Washington City, D. C.

Attached to this is the following certificate:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL AND BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1865.

This paper was given to Lieut. Sam'l K. Brown, V. R. C. Department, Provost Marshal D. C., by special officer George Cottington of New York force, who obtained it from the bartender of Lloyd at Surrattsville, on the evening of April 28, 1865. Cottingham's statement is herewith appended.

JAMES R O'BEIRNE,
Major 22d Regt., V. R. C., Provost Marshal, D. C.

The September letter is as follows:

SURRATTSVILLE, Md., Sept. 21, 1864.

Lewis J. Weichman, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR FRIEND: John Surratt is neither dead nor drafted, though he ran the gauntlet of both. I am just able to walk but a little, yet very weak. I have had the chills and fever pretty severely; in hopes I have entirely escaped. I shall be in Washington as soon as possible. I intend to stay up now a few days in order to recuperate; possibly we move up sooner than we anticipate on account of certain events having turned up. I am quite sorry Miss Estelie has gone to Philadelphia. There is no attraction there now for me. Miss Fannie and I were getting on a fair road to a flirtation when she huddled up bag and baggage and left for Washington. She says she is glad Mr. Surratt intends moving to town. All right—we will see. Write soon and tell me all the news. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to write a long letter. I am very happy to state that I escaped the draft. I sincerely hope you may do the same. Family all well, and send respects to you.

Yours as ever, J. HARRISON SURRATT.

Examination resumed by Mr. Pierrepont. Surratt stated to me that he was going to Europe, and that he was engaged in a cotton speculation; that he proposed going to Liverpool, and then to Matamoras, Mexico, to hunt his brother, Isaac Surratt; he also said he was in the oil business, and he once requested me to write an article for a newspaper, stating that J. Wilkes Booth, in consequence of erysipelas in the leg, had retired from the stage, and had engaged in the oil business; he said he would have the puff put in the paper, but did not mention what paper; Surratt wrote two hands; the body of the letter is in Surratt's disguised hand, and the lines at the bottom are in his usual hand.

Map exhibited, and witness pointed out the route he took going to Canada.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I am a native of Baltimore and a native of the United States too; I was educated at Elicott's Mills, and was at Borromeo College, at Titusville, for awhile; I taught at Little Texas two weeks; when I left St. Charles College in 1862 I accepted a situation at Borromeo College, and afterward I went to Little Texas; I met St. Marie at Texas in 1863, on April 3, on a Good Friday, in the afternoon; Surratt and I went to Texas or Allan Gowan, and introduced Surratt to St. Marie; I left Washington April 2, 1863, and I returned to Washington the following Monday; I never visited Texas in company with Surratt but once; I was not there in 1865; I accepted a position in St. Mathew's Institute there in 1862, and remained there from December, 1862, till January, 1864; I left St. Mathew's of my own accord, and because I was not well treated; I left there voluntarily, of my own motive; I was not only required to teach, but there was no man to sweep the room, and my pupils had to do it, and I remonstrated; I considered myself the principal teacher, because I taught up stairs and Mr. Murphy taught down stairs—[laughter;] I was then offered a better position in the War Department, on Jan. 9, 1864; I boarded at the house of a Mrs. Handy; I afterward boarded at Mr. Purnell's house until I went to Mrs. Surratt's in November, 1864, at St. Charles; I was studying for the priesthood; I have kept up my connection with the Church, but not as a student for the ministry; I boarded at Mrs. Surratt's from November, 1864, till the assassination.

Question asked as to Mrs. Surratt's exemplary Christian character.

Mr. Pierrepont objected. This was not the time to bring out testimony about character.

Judge Fisher said he could not see that this was responsive to anything that had been produced on the examination in chief, and the question was ruled out.

Witness resumed: During that time Mrs. Surratt treated me kindly; I had in her house the freedom of a member of the family; I was sick there once and was treated very kindly; I have seen respectable citizens at Mrs. Surratt's house, but perhaps the gentlemen would not like to have their names mentioned; have seen Father Wight there; he was a frequent visitor; also saw Mrs. Dean there and others; on the night of March 13, 1865, I was in Mrs. Surratt's parlor; Miss Surratt, Mrs. Surratt, Miss Fitzpatrick, Mr. Hollohan and myself were there; there was no one else there except the inmates of the house; some one else came in and that was the man Payne; he was the only visitor I remember; I fix the time as the 13th of March, because it was two nights before the 15th, and I remember that night because "Jane Shore" was played at the theatre that night. I know "Jane Shore" was played because Surratt and others told me; on the night of March 18 I was at the theatre and saw the "Apostate" played; Booth and John McCullough played that night; at the trial at the arsenal I swore to a different date; I swore at the arsenal that I was introduced to John McCullough on March 2; I saw John McCullough's card stating he never knew me; witness is positive he was introduced to John McCullough; I was introduced to Dr. Mudd in the Winter of 1864 and '65; I could fix it certainly by going to the National Hotel and finding when Booth occupied room No. 84; I stated at the assassination trial that I could fix it by the register at the Pennsylvania House; I fixed the 15th of January as the time I met Mudd; at the Arsenal trial I testified that I saw Dr. Mudd in January, 1865; I fix it by another fact, that it was a short time after the introduction to Mudd and Booth, and that fixes it on my mind; I went to Adams Express Company to ascertain when that employment was; I was introduced to Mudd and Booth before the 31st of December, 1864, and yet at the Arsenal I testified the introduction was on January 15; I know Mr. Ford of Ford's Theatre; I do not remember a conversation with Mr. Ford, when I asked him about the time Booth and McCullough played; I have a slight acquaintance with Mr. Ford and was in Carroll Prison with him; the inquiry at Adams Express Company enables me to change the date; I know Surratt was employed at Adams Express before I was introduced to Mudd; another circumstance now comes to my mind that this introduction was in 1864, is from the fact that Surratt went to Port Tobacco in the early part of 1865; I have thought over all these circumstances for the last two years; "Jane Shore" was played on March 15; don't remember asking Mr. Ford at what time "Jane Shore" was played; I asked a Mr. Carlin of that fact and he told me he corroborated my recollection of the time of the play; that conversation took place at the assassination trial; I remember being taken to the conspiracy trial with John M. Lloyd; at the time when Mrs. Surratt and Lloyd were speaking on the occasion of the drive to Surrattsville; I do not remember looking in Lloyd's face while he was speaking; while being taken to the conspiracy trial one day, I told Mr. Lloyd I had testified that Mrs. Surratt spoke in a whisper, and Lloyd expressed astonishment; I told Lloyd that to the best of my knowledge Mrs. Surratt whispered; I say now that I did not hear that conversation; I left no clothes at Mrs. Surratt's for the wash after April 16; I left a pair of dirty boots at Carroll Prison; I do not remember stating to Mr. Ford and Mr. Hollohan that I had left my clothes at Mrs. Surratt's to go in the wash; Surratt went to New-York, and saw Booth early in February, 1865; it was in the early part, between the 1st and 22d; I remember it was before the 22d; I can't fix the date positively; can't fix it within ten days; I only remember he went to New-York; he did not, to my knowledge, go to New-York twice in February or once in January; he did not tell me what he went to New-York for; he did not tell me he went to New-York to bring a lady here; when he returned he brought a lady; it was a few days after he got back that he told me about seeing Booth; can't tell how many days after; Surratt was gone two or three days; it was about two days and two nights; I did not see the lady on the occasion that John Surratt brought the lady back, did not see the lady, but knew from circumstances that she came in the afternoon; Surratt told his sister and I about seeing Booth in New-York; his sister asked the question; I believe I was never told by an officer of the Government that if I did not testify to more than I had testified, I would be hung too.

Mr. Pierrepont said the question was improper, and hoped it would not be repeated.

Mr. Bradley said he expected to show that this witness was testifying here under threats.

Mr. Pierrepont withdrew his objection.

Witness resumed—I never heard from an officer of the Government that I would be hung too, unless I testified to more here than I had formerly testified to; I never was afraid of being hung.

Question.—Do you know Mr. John A. Bingham.

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Judge Fisher said Mr. Bingham was an officer of the Government.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not know he was anything but a member of Congress.

Mr. Bradley said he expected to show that Mr. Bingham had been engaged in examining witnesses in this very case.

Mr. Merrick said that this inquiry was the same as the inquiry at the Arsenal on a former occasion, with the difference that the former was a trial before a military commission, and this was a trial in a Court of law, and that all inquiries pertinent to one trial were pertinent to the other.

Judge Fisher said he had once decided that any inducements held out to witnesses as to testimony on a former trial, if the conversation related to the trial at the military commission, it could not be admitted.

After some further discussion upon this point, Mr. Merrick asked if threats in reference to the trial of John H. Surratt could be offered in evidence.

Cross-examination resumed—In Carroll Prison I met a man named Jarboe, but don't know his first name; when I went to Mayor Richards, after the assassination, I told him of my suspicions; I never told Mr. Jarboe that on the my to the office; the morning after the assassination I was arrested by one of Baker's detectives and taken to Secretary Stanton; I never said one of Baker's detectives took me to Secretary Stanton or any other official; never told Jarboe that being taken before Mr. Stanton I told him I knew nothing of the conspiracy; I can't recollect that I said so, and it is perfect news to me; to the best of my knowledge I did not say so, and never heard of it till to-day; on April 30 I met Mr. Burnett, the Judge-Advocate, and he took me to see Mr. Stanton, and I told all I knew at that time; I don't remember telling Mr. Jarboe that I suspected something because all rebels visited at Mrs. Surratt's; never told Jarboe or any one else that I wanted to go South, but could not do so because John Surratt could not get me a position in Richmond; witness was in the force of the Commissary-General of prisoners, but in answer to a question by Mr. Bradley, he denied that he had ever given information that he had learned in his office in relation to the prisoners and the movements of the army in the field; during the recess to-day I did not suggest to counsel for the prosecution that I should be examined on other points; I told them they had neglected to examine me on certain points; I reside in Philadelphia, and am doing nothing now; I was engaged in the Philadelphia Custom-house; I was removed because I was told I was not wanted any more; I voted the Radical Republican ticket; I was not removed because I opened desks I had no authority to open; that was not stated to me as the cause of my removal.

At 3 o'clock the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train on the Erie Road Wrecked Near Elmira—The Engineer and Fireman Killed, and Several Passengers Slightly Injured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, June 28.

A horrible railway smash-up took place at 5 o'clock this morning on the line of the Erie Railroad track, about ten miles east of Elmira. Two lives were lost, a number of persons slightly injured by the concussion or by scalding water, and a fearful wreck made of the train. I was a passenger on the train, and was startled about daylight by a sudden reeling and jolting of the cars, a confusion among the passengers, and a cry that people were being killed in the forward car. I hastily reached the platform and the ground, while passengers of both sexes were leaping out of the windows. The train had stopped. The engine, tender and foremost cars were smashed and piled up in the most wonderful manner. The engineer, ELDRIDGE, lay dead under the baggage-car, with his heart riven and exposed, his head, jaw and neck broken and cut, and his whole body mangled frightfully. Near him lay his brother-in-law, the fireman, in the agonies of death, his body hardly less mutilated; in a few minutes he also was dead. The baggage master and mail agent were somewhat shaken up, but not injured to any extent, and had escaped most miraculously. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

It was speedily found that the cause of the accident was a broken rail and a rotten cross-tie. Two adjoining rails had sunk at the coupling; the engine had caught in the projecting forward rail, had run off the track to the right, climbed the embankment some twenty feet, and then, having by some means unfastened itself, along with the tender, was run into by the baggage and passenger cars.

The engine and tender were whirled clean round, smashed, turned backward nearly 200 feet on one side; while the express-car was whirled round on the other side and run into by the car in its rear, which forced it along several hundred feet on the other track, and in turn was dashed into by the next car. The momentum of the train being thus lost, the hinder cars came to a standstill. In the meantime the hot water from the boiler made its escape and was drifted through the cars, which were flooded, doing little injury but forcing the passengers to escape through doors and windows, as best they could. A more complete wreck could not be imagined.

The corpses were laid out on the green sward and covered with branches, a message was sent to Elmira and in the course of an hour or two a train came down and took all parties to this place to find our way eastward as soon as the track is cleared.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixteenth Days' Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, June 28.

In Convention to-day the President announced the following Select Committee on the resolution of Mr. OPDYKE, for the prevention of official corruption: Messrs. Opdyke, Folger, Tilden, M. J. Townsend and Lowe.

MEMORIALS.

C. C. DWIGHT presented the memorial of the ladies of Auburn for female suffrage. Mr. COOK presented the memorial of the ladies of Kingston on the same subject. By Mr. ARCHER, of the citizens of Wayne County on the same subject. By Mr. WEED, of the ladies of Clinton County on the same subject. By Mr. SCHOONMAKER on the same subject. By Mr. HOUSTON on the same subject. By Mr. RATHBUN on the same subject. By Mr. J. BROOKS on the same subject.

Mr. WHEELER presented the memorial of McDONOUGH BUCKLIN, suggesting a system of finance for the State.

Mr. GRAVES presented a memorial for female suffrage; also for prohibition.

REPORTS.

Mr. GREELEY, from the Committee on Suffrage and the Qualification to Hold Office, submitted the following majority report:

Report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage and Qualifications to Hold Office.

Your Committee, having given careful attention to the subject referred to them, have prepared as a substitute for Article II. of the present Constitution the following:

ARTICLE —.

SECTION 1. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last thirty days a citizen of the United States and a resident of the election district where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in said district, and not elsewhere, for all offices elected by the people, provided that idiots, lunatics, persons under guardianship, felons and persons convicted of bribery, unless pardoned or otherwise restored to civil rights, shall not be entitled to vote. No person who shall, at any time within thirty days next preceding, have been a public pauper shall vote at any election. No person who shall receive, expect to receive, pay or offer to pay, any money or other valuable thing to influence or reward a vote to be given at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged shall, before the inspectors receive his vote, swear or affirm, before such inspectors, that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid nor offered to pay, any money or valuable thing to influence or reward a vote to be given at such election. Laws may be passed excluding from voting at an election every person who shall have made or who shall be interested in a bet or wager, depending upon the result thereof.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his residence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or while in the navigation of the waters of the State, of the United States, or of the high seas, or while kept in any almshouse or other asylum at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the Legislature shall prescribe the manner in which those absent from their homes in time of war, in the actual military or naval service of this State or of the United States shall vote, and shall provide for the canvass and return of their votes.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established. And the Legislature shall provide that a register of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district shall be made and completed at least six days before any election; and no person shall vote at such election who shall not have been registered according to law; but such laws shall be uniform in their requirements throughout the State.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

SEC. 5. No person who is not, at the time of taking the oath of office, an elector, shall hold any office under this Constitution. All officers shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of (the office he is to hold) according to the best of my ability."

EXPLANATIONS.

It will be seen that the existing article has been retained by us in substance, and that the qualifications of a legal voter proposed by us be:

1. Adult rational manhood.
2. Citizenship of the United States of not less than thirty days' standing.
2. Residence in the State for the year preceding.
4. Residence in the election district for the last thirty days.
5. Freedom from crime.
6. Exemption from dependence on others through pauperism or guardianship.

The material changes we recommend are these:

1. Strike out all discriminations based on color. Slavery, the vital source and only plausible ground of such invidious discrimination, being dead, not only in this State, but throughout the Union, as it is soon to be, we trust, throughout this hemisphere, we can imagine no tolerable excuse for perpetuating the existing proscription. Whites and blacks are required to render like obedience to our laws, and are punished in like measure for their violation. Whites and blacks were indiscriminately drafted and held to service to fill our State's quotas in the war whereby the Republic was saved from disruption. We trust that we are henceforth to deal with men according to their conduct, without regard to their color. If so, the fact should be embodied in the Constitution.

We ask you to abolish the present requirement of four months' residence in a county as a prerequisite to voting. This exaction bears hardly on such residents of cities as spend their Summer mainly in the country, and cannot afford to maintain a double residence. Thousands of intelligent and patriotic young mechanics, employed as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, gasfitters, &c., by masters located in our great cities, are sent out to work in neighboring counties for periods over which they have no control, and in November find their right to vote anywhere questionable, if not invalid. Hundreds of Methodist and other clergymen who are assigned to new charges in Summer, find themselves disfranchised when our State election comes around. Under circumstances which impel doubt as to the right of a citizen to vote, the conscientious refrain, while the unscrupulous insist. We hold it wise to abolish a requirement which debars thousands of capable and worthy citizens, while it is a constant incitement to distortion or suppression of truth, to dissimulation and perjury.

At present, a resident in any county for four months is allowed to vote at the poll of any district wherein he actually resides on the day of election, though he may be a total stranger in that district, and does not pretend to have resided in it two days, only he must vote to fill an office he could not have voted to fill before his change of residence. But how are inspectors to know the contents of his folded ballot? And how are frauds to be prevented in districts where the preponderance of one party is overwhelming? It seems advisable to your committee to require an absolute residence by the voter of thirty days in the district where he tenders his ballot. This will give time for proper scrutiny, and will, when accompanied by an efficient registry, afford a substantial barrier against fraud. And the cases must be few indeed where the requirement of a thirty days' residence before voting will work individual hardship or affect the result of an important election.

Our present Constitution requires that naturalization shall precede voting by at least ten days; a memorial referred to us asks that this interval be extended to sixty days. We have fixed on thirty days as the proper time. We would stop the hunting out and dragging up before courts of indifferent and often reluctant immigrants in order to crowd them into citizenship, in order to affect by their votes the result of a pending election. This is the object of the present requirement of ten days' interval, and it will be far more completely accomplished by extending the prescribed term to thirty days. It is well, moreover, that the terms of citizenship and residence in the election district should be identical, so as to avoid complexity and possible misapprehension. Should we extend the interval between naturalization and voting to sixty days, the change would be inveighed against us as impelled by a spirit of hostility to adopted citizens, or by a desire to impede naturalization. We trust the Convention will assent to our proposition.

As to disfranchisement of criminals and law-breakers, what we propose is very nearly identical with what is now prescribed, partly by the Constitution, partly by statute. It has seemed to us advisable to make the qualifications of voters as specific and unambiguous as possible, and to fix them, as far as may be, in the Constitution.

We propose that public paupers shall not be voters. We hold that to allow the inmates of almshouses, subsisting upon the charity of the public, to vote, is to accord an excessive influence and power over the results of our elections to the keepers of those establishments, whose retention in office is often at stake, each of whom can appeal with effect to his boarders not to vote him out of house and home. The end is now awkwardly contemplated in the provision that no pauper shall gain or lose a residence by reason of his stay in an almshouse; but it is evaded by sending the paupers, under watchful keepers, just prior to an important election, to the towns or wards whence they came, there to be registered and vote, when they are welcomed back to their old haunts as patriots who have been absent in their country's and their keeper's service. Specific disfranchisement will add to the wholesome horror of pauperism now cherished by most Americans, and there seems to be no good reason for allowing paupers to govern by their votes the policy of our country and State, and at the same time enable them to supersede a keeper who may have been so cruel as to require the able-bodied among them to work. At all events, let this matter be dealt with frankly.

Having thus briefly set forth the considerations which seem to us decisive in favor of the few and moderate changes proposed above, we proceed to indicate our controlling reasons for declining to recommend other and, in some respects, more important innovations.

Your Committee does not recommend an extension of the elective franchise to women. However defensible in theory, we are satisfied that public sentiment does not demand, and would not sustain, an innovation so revolutionary and sweeping, so openly at war with a distribution of duties and functions between the sexes as venerable and pervading as government itself, and involving transformations so radical in social and domestic life. Should we prove to be in error on this head, the Convention may overrule us by changing a few words in the first section of our proposed article.

Nor have we seen fit to propose the enfranchisement of boys above the age of eighteen years. The current of ideas and usages in our day, but especially in this country, seems already to set quite too strongly in favor of the relaxation, if not total overthrow of parental authority, especially over half-grown boys. With the sincerest good-will for the class in question, we submit that they may spend the hours which they can spare from their labors and lessons more usefully and profitable in mastering the wisdom of the sages and philosophers who have elucidated the science of government, than in attendance on midnight caucuses or in wrangling around the polls.

The proposition that a tax should be assessed on and collected from voters is commended, like some others, by plausible analogies. The rightful and intimate connection between taxation and representation was a potent watchword of our Revolutionary fathers; yet we cannot ignore the fact that the Constitution of 1821 having, like its predecessors, embodied this principle, an amendment striking out this qualification, and thus establishing manhood suffrage, was adopted by the Legislature of 1825, and ratified by an overwhelming popular vote in 1826; yeas 127,077; nays 3,215. We do not feel called upon to appeal from their judgment.

Nor have we chosen to adopt any of the schemes of distranchising illiterate persons which have been referred to us. We freely admit that ignorance is a public evil and peril, as well as a personal misfortune, and we are ready to march abreast with the foremost in limiting its baleful influence. But men's relative capacity is not absolutely measured by their literary requirements; and the State requires the illiterate, equally with others, to be taxed for her support, and to shed their blood in her defence. We prefer that she shall persist in her noble efforts to instruct and enlighten all her sons by means less invidious and more genial than disfranchisement. Were there no other consideration impelling to this decision, we should rest on and defer to the forcible truths that ability to read and write is not absolute, but comparative; that inspectors of election are fallible and swayed by like passions with other men—and that they might be tempted, in an exciting and closely contested election, to regard with a partial fondness, almost parental, the literary acquirements of those claimants of the franchise who were notoriously desirous of voting the ticket of those inspectors' own party, while applying a far sterner and more critical rule to those who should proffer the opposite ballots.

Our present Constitution authorizes the Legislature to pass laws designed to ascertain, by proper proofs, the persons entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. We recommend that those laws shall provide for a registration of all the legal voters, to be completed at least six days before each State election, and that none other than registered electors shall vote. Your Committee are confident that the experience of our State and of the civilized world, fully justifies these requirements. Unless the ballot-box is to be regarded and treated as a spittoon, no person should be allowed to vote whose right to do so is not fully ascertained and unquestionable. In a rural neighborhood, where every one who approaches the ballot-box is known to dozens of either party, the frauds of unregistered voting may be mainly confined to those districts where the ascendancy of one party is practically unchecked; but in any densely peopled districts, where hundreds offer to vote who are known only to their few cronies, the case is totally different. Not to register the names of the voters, so as to give time for deliberate and general scrutiny, not merely by the few who may chance to be present when a particular vote is tendered, is to stimulate knavery and offer a premium on fraud. It is to proclaim the right of suffrage worthless, and proffer to each vagrant or felon half a dozen votes at every election which he may condescend to patronize. To uphold a registration of deeds, yet oppose a registration of voters, is virtually to assert a higher value, a more precious importance in our lands than in our liberties. Doubtless some frauds will be committed where suffrage is so nearly universal, no matter what safeguards may be thrown around the elective franchise; but to maintain that registration, while it does afford protection to the titles whereby we hold our lands, will give none to our right of suffrage, is to defy reason and insult our common sense. Your Committee would urge that this precious right, so fundamental to all others, be carefully shielded from corruption, and that the main safeguards against its abuse should not be left to unstable and fluctuating statutes, but should be firmly imbedded in the Constitution.

Your Committee, having thus fulfilled the duty imposed on them, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials referred to them, and that these, with this report, be committed to a Committee of the Whole.

HORACE GREELEY, Chairman.
LESLIE W. RUSSELL,
WM. H. MERRILL,
GEO. WILLIAMS.

ALBANY, June 28, 1867.

Mr. CASSIDY, from the same Committee, made a written minority report, concluding with the following:

Resolved, That a proposition further to extend the elective franchise to colored men be submitted to be voted on separately from the rest of the Constitution.

Mr. GREELEY moved that the subject be made the special order for Monday, July 9, at 12 o'clock.

Motion lost by less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. FOLGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution requesting the clerks of all courts of record to forward specific information respecting the business on the calendar of each. Adopted.

Mr. SEAVER, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of paying the official stenographer five dollars for each printed page of proceedings. Adopted.

Mr. ALVORD moved that Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER be chosen President *pro tem.* of the Convention. Adopted.

Mr. FRANCIS moved that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the propriety of embodying in the Constitution a provision authorizing and empowering Courts of Special Sessions throughout the State to try all persons charged with misdemeanors, whether such persons elect to be tried or not. Referred.

Mr. HALE presented a plan for the Senate and Assembly. Referred.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT presented a memorial from the Prison Association relating to our penal institutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BELL called up a resolution requesting the Senate Canal Investigating Committee to furnish this Convention with a copy of the testimony thus far taken for the use of the Committee on Canals, and that such testimony, when received, be referred to that Committee. Agreed to.

By Mr. VEEDER—Amending the Constitution relative to jury trials. Referred.

By Mr. VAN CAMPEN—Relative to establishing a Bureau for registration of births, marriages and deaths. Referred.

By Mr. MILLER—Relative to the jurisdiction of the Legislature. Referred.

By Mr. SYLVESTER—For the prevention of bribery and corruption in the Legislature. Referred.

Mr. GOULD presented a memorial from Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER on the unanimity of juries. Referred.

By Mr. BICKFORD—Relative to the pardoning power. Referred.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—Preventing the Legislature from increasing the compensation of any contractor after said contract shall have been entered into by the parties. Referred.

By Mr. WEED—That no fee or charge shall be imposed on sureties in Surrogate Courts. Referred.

By Mr. S. TOWNSEND—That existing contracts cannot be impaired by future legislation. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BAKER calling upon the Comptroller for the amount of money paid to charitable and religious institutions from 1847 to 1867. Adopted.

Resolution by Mr. BLICKFORD relative to the manner of making up lists of jurors. Referred.

Mr. J. BROOKS asked for definite leave of absence for the reason that he had been called to another sphere of duty. He also asked to be discharged from serving on two Committees to which he had been assigned. He would resign his place but for two reasons—one, that he might be able to soon again occupy his seat, and another, that such resignation would subject the people of his district to a large expense for a special election to fill the vacancy. His request was granted.

The Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Storm at the South—Damage to Railroads.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 28.

The damage to the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester Railways by the late heavy rains has been fully repaired, and all the trains are running through on schedule time.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 28.

Forty-one whites and 215 colored persons registered to-day.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, June 24, 1867.

Great difficulty is found by the Commanding General in finding white men who can take the test oath and thus qualify to fill the office of Registrars of Voters. In several counties repeated efforts have been made without success, and at last it has been found necessary to import registrars from other counties, who must, of course, lack local knowledge, and be thus comparatively inefficient. Many of those appointed who have felt compelled to decline from inability to take the oath are, and always have been, thorough-going Union men, opposed to secession and the war, but compelled by public opinion, sympathy for relatives in the army, and the *necessitas rei* to do some act during the rebellion which amounted to giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. A few have accepted the appointment and taken the oath who were notorious rebels, and one of these, as late as the month of February, 1865, is said to have urgently appealed to the Confederate War Department at Richmond for authority to raise a regiment of negroes in Oglethorpe County, and requested the late Chief-Justice to aid him in obtaining the requisite credentials.

So far as registration has progressed in this State, the blacks have displayed far more ardor in pursuit of the voting qualification than the whites. The majority may be truly said to be "overwhelming;" but the probabilities are that the latter are only making haste slowly, and that after "the niggers get through" the registrars will have to record a goodly number of white citizens as duly qualified voters. One of the principal causes of the "backwardness in coming forward" of the Caucassians, is the uncertainty which exists as to who are disfranchised and who are not, by participating in the rebellion, and as to what amount of participation works disfranchisement. The Generals are said to differ in opinion on this subject. Some, like Gen. SCHOFIELD, being very sweeping in their judgment of disfranchisement; some being silent altogether on the subject, and some being very liberal. The Attorney-General's first opinion failed to throw any light on the darkness, and was construed to amount to nothing more satisfactory than "it mout and then again it moutn't." His second opinion is much more explicit; but as it is only an opinion, without any of the force of law until adopted and promulgated by the district commanders, people hold back and are afraid to register, lest they may make a mistake and find themselves brought before a military commission on a charge of perjury. If the Attorney-General's view be adopted, and all are allowed to register who did not hold a legislative, judicial or executive office prior to the war, which required the officer to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, not more than an eighth of the white population of Georgia will be disfranchised. But if Gen. SCHOFIELD's construction of the law be generally adopted, not one eighth will be permitted to vote. It would certainly seem that Congress only meant to exclude those who took part in the rebellion after having taken an official oath to support the Constitution, and not those who joined the rebellion having never taken the oath or held any office. I personally know hundreds who are anxious to register and vote for the Convention and full compliance with the Reconstruction Acts, who have determined not to do so lest their participation in the war may be construed as a ground of disfranchisement, and their taking the required oath expose them to indictment for perjury.

The confiscation preachers, both lay and clerical, are making alarming headway with their colored brethren, and more particularly in this go-ahead town, where enterprise, license and lawlessness form so blissful and inseparable a trinity. Here flourish the Head-centres of Radical Leagues, with branches in every nook and cranny of the State. Here the most persistent efforts are made to prepare that "just and true field for the exercise of republican statesmanship" which Mr. B. BUTLER is so anxious to secure; and here, too, the "distinction" which terrified Mr. WADE so much, has made both black and white Radicals quite aghast with horror. Tittlebat Titmouse's proposed act of Parliament, "A bill to give everybody everything," and be regarded here as the embodiment of republican statesmanship, if a proviso that "everybody" meant everyone who votes for the Radical Party, were added.

As may be supposed, Mr. STANBERY's opinion on the powers of Military Commanders is universally approved and commended; but the fear is quite as generally entertained that if the President, acting on it, revokes the orders of the Generals or removes them, a July session of Congress will certainly follow, and then look out for squalls. Therefore, although SHERIDAN's "off with his head; so much for WELLS," unanimously considered "odious tyranny," and SICKLES' revised code for South Carolina is regarded as less beneficent than the old statute book, the dastard virtue of prudence which irritates Gov. PERRY so much, inclines people to prefer that MONROE and WELLS and WITHERS, and even the ex-policemen of Mobile, should remain in retirement and enjoy the blessings of martyrdom, rather than let STEVENS, BUTLER, ASHLEY & Co. loose again, and that, too, in the midst of the dog-days. It is true, WELLS has very few friends. There is a unanimous concurrence of opinion that he is all that Gen. SHERIDAN has described him. "But the principle, Sir, the principle, we must never forget that." To remember it is all very well, but to do so to the extent of provoking STEVENS and BUTLER to set to work at another supplemental bill, would be regarded as an unnecessary pleasure of memory.

Mr. AMOS, the agent of the Peabody School Fund, has been here for a few days, making arrangements to extend the benefits of Mr. PEABODY's munificence to the youth of this city and its environs. I am told that he has been most encouragingly received, that large private contributions have been promised, and that the most active steps will be taken to establish the free schools at the earliest day possible.

The appointment of Judge HIRAM WARNER to fill the seat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, made vacant by the death of Chief-Justice LUMPKIN, gives general satisfaction. Judge WARNER is a lawyer of great learning and eminence, has much experience as a Judge, and is a man of the highest integrity and firmness. His place on the Superior Court Bench of this Circuit will, it is said, be filled by Mr. BLECKLEY, late reporter of the Supreme Court. Judge ERSKINE, United States District Judge, will open the Court of Bankruptcy under the new law on the 27th inst., in this city, for the purpose of appointing the registrars and putting the machinery in motion in Northern Georgia.

Everybody who holds the bills of the torpid banks of Georgia, is enchanted with the recent decision of Judge REESE at Augusta, by which the liability of the shareholders for the debts of the bank is declared, and the attempted surrender of their charter so as to die and escape payment of their debts, pronounced void. The banks are in the situation of the leading characters of Bombastes Furioso—the King, Fusbos and Bombastes—generally reported as dead, but suddenly resuscitated by a well applied kick *ad posteriores*. The shareholders are indignant. Mr. METCALF the defendant in the action tried by Judge REESE, counts his fortune by millions. Many of the billholders are indigent widows and orphans. Whoever heard of such an outrage on law, decency and good policy as to make the millionaire who took the widow's gold dollar and gave her his promise to pay her back on demand, redeem his promise! The banks have regarded themselves as dry bones, but they will be made to rattle, and honest men must rejoice. The law of Georgia made all the shareholders expressly liable for the debts of their corporation and the liability is not confined to the amount of their stock. Many whom I know are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, which they have used since the war to grind the faces of the poor by usury, forestalling, pitiless exaction of the pound of flesh, and speculation of every kind, and now they howl with indignation because they are not permited to repudiate their debts and hold the property on the faith and pledge of which they obtained the money of the public. Beyond condoling with each other, writing communications to the newspapers, headed "advertisement" in brackets, and inducing a few ignorant billholders to sell their bills at 40 to 75 per cent. discount, they do not receive much comfort or sympathy.

It is rumored that an association is being formed in this city for the purpose of erecting a monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which is to be 140 feet high, 100 feet at the base, built of stones from each of the States and Territories, the crowning stone being of Georgia marble, and is to be raised in the centre of a park of ten acres, to be purchased and laid out hereafter.

The new wheat is flowing in rapidly. The mills are all employed. The railroads are busy. The pockets of farmers as well as the flour bins of their wives are better filled than they were. Buzzard speculators are hovering about and pouncing on every unwary and unsophisticated wheat-owner they can find, but as a general thing the people who are ready are taking advantage of the present high prices and disposing advantageously of their surplus. I fear that they are doing more than sell their surplus, in order to get money to buy other commodities less needed than bread.

QUONDAM.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

The most exciting incident that has occurred recently in California is the birth of an extraordinary pair of twins in the City of Sacramento, which, had they lived, would have totally eclipsed the fame of the celebrated Siamese, and made the fortune of their happy parents. The two children were united from the umbilicus to the hips, the faces looking toward each other, and the bodies so completely united as to appear but one. The legs and arms were perfect and of medium size; and, indeed, above the navel and below the hips, the bodies were perfect and well formed. I am told by a medical gentleman who saw them, that they presented a piteously curious appearance, and reminded him of the quaint devices we sometimes see in Hindoo idols. Fortunately for themselves, they were born dead, and their parents were Christian enough to have them decently buried, instead of giving them up to be preserved in pickle in some medical curiosity shop, as they were pressed to do by a deputation of scientific men, who rushed to Sacramento on the announcement of the birth. Your BARNUM, it is currently reported, telegraphed at once a very handsome offer for the poor little things, but will be compelled to put up with a photograph which was taken soon after the birth.

A SUCCESSFUL REVIVALIST.

The departure of Rev. A. B. EARLE for the East is very much regretted here. The reverend gentleman has had great success among the desperadoes and blacklegs that infest the city, and has drawn hundreds of them into the fold of the church; and the very worst of their class, men who were formerly well known for their spirit of deviltry, who spent their time in riot, theft, robbery, assaults upon lonely travelers, who were the leading spirits in pot-house brawls, and, in short, were marked and dreaded by the whole community, are now to be found in his meetings, praying, confessing, exhorting their old companions to turn from the error of their ways, and in doing their best to atone for their former misdeeds. The credit of this remarkable change is due to the Lord and Mr. EARLE; and the latter, as being open to ordinary forms of grateful acknowledgment, is reaping a very handsome earthly reward for his labor. The citizens of Virginia City have presented him with a silver brick, and a similar testimonial awaits him here. Of course, "what will he do with it?" would be an impertinent question. Doubtless he fully believes that the laborer is worthy of his hire. It must be allowed, however, that he has really done a very important work here, and the only question is whether it will be permanent. Many of our citizens fear that when the magic of his personal influence is gone, the thieves and blacklegs whom he has "converted" may relapse into their old ways, and even become worse than they were before. This alarming prospect makes our people anxious to retain his services until the conversion has fully "set." But he has pressing calls from the East, and will sail in a short time for New-York, where, I have no doubt, he will find just as wide a field for a revival harvest as the Pacific coast affords.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

This popular Society has sent Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE as its agent to this coast to collect money. He has been well received by the friends of that institution, and has already collected and forwarded East large sums. He expects to raise from $60,000 to $70,000 before the close of the year. He has sold over 10,000 copies of the revised New Testament, and has orders for 50,000 more.

MARRIAGE UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Upon the arrival of one of the late steamers Capt. LEES arrested a man named AARON MEYER, who was charged with larceny and abduction, it being alleged that he had stolen a large quantity of shoes valued at $2,000, and abducted a young German girl from her home in Williamsburgh, New-York. He was taken before Judge RIX, the girl accompanying him. He there denied having stolen any goods, and offered to make an assignment of the lot to the Chief of Police, to be held by him to satisfy any claims which might be brought against him. He then assigned $400 worth of shoes, $300 in coin, and a gold watch and chain. With regard to the abduction part the worthy Chief was somewhat puzzled, and after consulting various public officers on the matter, he resolved, if possible, to have the couple married. The runaways received the proposition favorably, and were taken before a magistrate and made one. They are now at liberty. They say in justification of their course in running away that the girl was treated cruelly on account of her engagement with MEYER.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

The 18th of April was the day said to have been appointed by the new Shozoon for the meeting of the great Council of Damios, of which so much was said last year; but it is not yet known to have taken place. SATSUMA, JOSA, EHIZEN, HOSOKAWA, and other powerful chiefs were expected to be present. The object of the assemblage was the final settlement of the difficulty with CHIOSIA, but it is not likely that this object will be attained. It is not believed that STOTSBASHI has yet so far succeeded in outliving the objections to his elevation to the Shozoonate as to induce such powerful nobles as SATSUMA to obey his summons to a council. A gentleman, whose name is not given, had arrived in Yokohama for the purpose of introducing gas; he seemed to be meeting with much favor, and some stock has been taken by the inhabitants.

ARRIVAL OF COOLIES AT HONOLULU—ATTEMPTED CONSPIRACY.

The British bark *Easterfield*, of Liverpool, arrived at Honolulu April 22, having left the port of Manila on the 2d of February, under charter to take the Chinese coolies who originally embarked on the *Antonio Petroneila*, which was condemned. The story of the voyage of these coolies from Hong Kong to Manila and Honolulu, is a very interesting one. Originally there were 173 of them, but 7 died, and one who is represented as a perfect desperado, committed suicide by jumping overboard, he having got the idea that he was to be hung as soon as the ship arrived at Honolulu for his misdeeds. About a fortnight before the arrival of the ship, the second mate ordered one of the Chinamen to sweep up the between decks where they slept. The man turned sullenly away, but another seized the broom and swept the dirt up into a pile, but when the officer ordered him to take it on deck he refused, and struck him in the face, and immediately ran among a crowd of his countrymen. Such symptoms of mutinous conduct could not be allowed to go unpunished, and the officer going among the coolies attempted to arrest the offender, whereupon they all crowded upon him and beat him severely with sticks. They would probably have killed him had not the chief officer, who was armed with a cutlass and revolver and accompanied by some of the crew, jumped promptly to his rescue, and quelled the mutiny. These coolies were said to be a very hard set, and three of them were in irons when the ship arrived. It was reported by the interpreter that the man who jumped overboard was at the head of a conspiracy to murder the Captain of the vessel in which they had originally embarked. Some of them were said to have been in the conspiracy on the brig *Subra*, which occurred in August or September, near Hong Kong, and in which the Captain was killed in cold blood. Their leader was caught and hung, but his confederates escaped and sold themselves to go abroad. They have added to their bad name by "breaking cargo," having made way with sundry packages of preserved ginger and boxes of cigars, during the voyage from Manila. Some of them are very skillful artisans, and show much ingenuity in almost any mechanical service required. They are, however, of that class which require strict discipline, under which they may prove serviceable laborers.

ROD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Report of the Prison Association.

The thirty-second annual report of this Association has just been published by the Executive Committee. The objects of the Association, as is generally known, are to visit prisoners charged with crime and ascertain their previous character, to aid them if found worthy, to encourage and assist criminals who have served out their terms and who manifest a desire to reform, to suggest improvements in prison discipline, &c. The General Agent of the Association for many years past has been ABRAHAM BEAL, who visits prisoners in this City and Brooklyn during their confinement, calls upon their families if they have any, and looks after the interests and well-being of this class of persons so far as the ends of justice will permit. In performing this duty the shrewdest man will frequently be imposed on and induced to intercede on behalf of hardened criminals who are unworthy of assistance, but Mr. BEAL's long experience as agent of the Prison Association shields him from the deception that would be practiced upon a novice in the business. The vast extent and importance of the labors of the Association may be gathered from the following summary of their doings the past year: Persons visited in prison, 6,100; complaints examined, 953; complaints withdrawn on the advice of the agent of the Association, 303; prisoners discharged on recommendation of the agent, 280; discharged prisoners assisted with money or board, 1,407; discharged convicts provided with work and situations, 175; criminals supplied with clothing, 193—making a total of 8,411 outcasts aided in one way or another by the Association.

The results of twenty-two years' labor of the Association are given in the report as follows:

Number of persons visited in prison	78,664
Number of complaints examined	22,881
Number of complaints withdrawn	6,283
Number of persons discharged from custody	6,970
Number of released prisoners aided with board, clothing, tools or money	12,881
Number of discharged convicts provided with situations	3,677
Total	130,108

During the year there were 42,621 arrests of persons charged with crime, of whom 26,980 were foreigners and 27,570 were of intemperate habits. 2,776 of the number could not read, and 10,271 could read, but not write. Their ages are classified as follows: 2,280 were under 15 years; 5,510 between 15 and 20 years; 9,216 between 20 and 25 years, 9,037 between 25 and 30 years; 5,577 between 30 and 35 years; 4,516 between 35 and 40 years; 2,109 between 40 and 45 years; 1,885 between 45 and 50 years; 856 between 50 and 55 years; 787 between 55 and 60 years; 387 between 60 and 65 years; 304 between 65 and 70 years; and 158 over 70 years.

The Case of Child Abduction—The Investigation Commenced—Cross-Examination of the Complainant.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the case of ELIZA MAYNARD and RALPH ARCHIBALD, charged with the abduction of the child of MARIA SMITH DESMOND, came up for examination. There was a large number of witnesses and others present who manifested a great degree of interest in the case.

Maria Smith Desmond, the complainant, was called and cross-examined by John Anthon, counsel for Archibald: As near as I can judge I am between twenty-four and twenty-five years of age, and was born in Ireland; I cannot say how old I was when I came to this country, and do not know in what year I came; I know I have been here more than two years, but cannot say that it is more than three years; I am a widow woman; my husband's name was William Smith, and he was a house carpenter in Ireland; he died in Ireland about ten months before I came to to this country, and I have never been married to any one else; I came to this country with a child, a little girl, which I had by my husband, which at that time was about two months old; it died of scarlet fever at the age of fifteen months as near as I can recollect; when I first came here I was engaged as a wet-nurse for Mrs. Sylvester, who then lived in Fifteenth-street; after I left her I believe I went to work in a hoop-skirt factory in Twenty-seventh-street; I staid there until the factory ceased operations, and then went as a cook to Mrs. Hassell, No. 410 Twenty-eighth-street; I think I lived with her nine or twelve months, and I think from there I went to Mr. Canfield's in the country; I have had two children—one by my husband, and this one which was stolen; I think I went to live with Mr. Canfield last April a year ago; when Mr. Canfield hired me I was boarding at No. 144 West Twenty-eighth-street, with Mrs. McGowan; I cannot remember how many months I remained with Mr. Canfield before he dismissed me; after I was dismissed from Canfield's I went to Mrs. William Emmett as a servant, where I staid about two months, when I left of my own accord; after I left Mrs. Emmett I came to New-York with Mr. Hobart Canfield, the father of the last child I had, coming to Mrs. McGowan's to board; after I left Mrs. McGowan's Mr. Canfield took a room for me in Wooster-street, but I never took notice of the number; I don't know who lived in the house, and I don't know the name of the lady of the house, as I did not remain over a week; while I lived there no one came to see me but Mr. Canfield, and he was the only one who knew I was there; I do not know where Mr. Canfield is now; the Mr. Canfield who took me to Wooster-street is the brother of the Mr. Canfield at whose house I was employed as a servant; after I left Wooster-street I went back to Mrs. McGowan as Canfield went off to sea; after I left Mrs. McGowan's this time I went to live with an old lady in Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, whose name was Sweet.

The witness, in answer to questions of counsel, continued to detail at great length the various places where she lived, among them Morristown, New-Jersey, where she staid until the return of Hobart Canfield, who took her to several places in New-York, at some of which she only staid one day, passing most of the time as Mrs. Smith and Canfield as Mr. Smith.

Hobart Canfield took me to Mrs. Maynard's, No. 149 Stanton-street, where my child was born on the 1st of June last.

At this point the examination was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, leaving the cross-examination of the witness unfinished.

A Woman Said to Have Been Outraged in a Public Carriage—The Accused Committed.

Yesterday a Miss FANNY BROWN appeared before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of rape against JAMES CULKIN and THOMAS HUNTER. From her statements it appears that she is an entire stranger in the City, and on yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, in a part of the City she is unable, from her ignorance of localities to designate, she stopped a carriage and engaged the driver to take her to her residence at No. 163 Prince-street. When she got into the carriage, JAMES CULKIN was seated on the box as driver, and the man THOMAS HUNTER was seated beside him. After proceeding, as she alleges, for some distance through various streets that are unknown to her, the man HUNTER entered the carriage and began taking improper liberties with her. She energetically remonstrated with him, and called upon the driver CULKIN for assistance, but he paid no attention to her cries, and HUNTER, proceeding to violence, accomplished his purpose. Miss BROWN, who is a large and a powerful woman, swears that she cried aloud for help during the time the outrage was being perpetrated upon her, but CULKIN kept driving on at a rapid pace, giving no heed to her cries, which were ineffectual until they attracted the attention of Officer TERENCE REILLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

The affidavit of the officer states that as he was patrolling his beat, yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, in Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street, he heard cries proceeding from a carriage passing through the avenue. He started after the vehicle and called upon the driver, JAMES CULKIN, to stop, instead of doing which he began driving more rapidly, when Officer REILLY drew his pistol and threatened to shoot him if he did not stop, which brought CULKIN to a stand. The officer then ran up to the carriage, and as he reached it the man HUNTER jumped out and ran off. The officer pursued and caught HUNTER after a chase the length of one block, and on bringing him back to the carriage Miss BROWN informed him of the outrage that had been perpetrated, and thereupon he arrested both CULKIN and HUNTER and carried them to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house.

Before the Court CULKINS stated that he is 18 years of age, a resident of No. 523 West Twenty-seventh-street, and a hack-driver by occupation, and HUNTER, that he is also a hack-driver, 28 years of age, and lives at No. 200 West Fortieth-street. Both denied their guilt, but upon the facts contained in the affidavits, as above set forth, they were committed to answer in default of $3,000 bail each.

Prison Reform—Memorial of the Prison Association of New-York.

The Prison Association of New-York have forwarded a memorial to the Constitutional Convention, praying for an amendment of the Constitution relating to the Penal Institutions of the State. The memorial enumerates the labors of the Association heretofore, and proposes to lay before the Convention a report of their Commissioners, who visited the prisons of eighteen of the States in 1865, and to some extent the prisons of Canada also. Reflecting upon the political influence which interrupts the proper management of our prisons and interferes with all reform, the memorial says:

> In most of the States, as well as in our own, political influence exercises much power in the government and administration of the prisons; although in none of them, we believe, does this influence make itself felt to the same extent, or operate so disastrously, as in New-York. Here it is the dominating power. The prisons constitute a part of the political machinery of the State; and in their management the interest of the convict and the community is often sacrificed to that of the politician. This is the bane of the system. It lies at the root of most of the evils connected with it; and, in particular, it is the cause of that instability in the tenure of office, and that want of permanence in the executive administration, which renders improvement difficult, and all approach toward perfection quite out of the question.
>
> We freely acknowledge the utility and importance of party politics. Within its appropriate sphere, it has a generous and noble function. Without its restraining force, the ruling power, intoxicated with its prerogative, unawed by the vigilance of opponents, and released from all feeling of responsibility, would degenerate into despotism, and tyranny would hold a perpetual carnival. But there are some things which it touches only to mar. There are precious interests, in reference to which the warning must be sounded, "Touch not, handle not." Religion is one of these; education is another, and surely the penal institutions of the State constitute a third, since they combine in a high degree the characteristics of both the others, being at once, if they are what they ought to be, religious and educational.
>
> One of the main objects we have had in view, in prosecuting the work confided to us, has been to devise some means of divorcing, as far as may be practicable, our prisons from politics, and so of freeing them from this baleful and blighting influence. This divorce can be effected only by a change of constitutional provision; and for such change our recourse must be to your honorable body. We have prepared the draft of an article to be inserted, if it meet your approbation, in the amended Constitution which you were chosen to frame. This draft has been submitted to the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, and has been unanimously approved by them. It is in the words following, to wit:
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> "There shall be a Board of Governors of Prisons, who shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and power to appoint the wardens or principal keepers, the chaplains, clerks and physicians thereof, and the power of removing the officers above named and the other officers in the same; but such removal shall be for cause; and the accused shall, in all cases, be entitled to be informed of the charges against him, and be heard in his own defence. Said Board shall also have the superintendence, with power of visitation, of all institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents and the prevention of crime. It shall consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the persons first appointed shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one of the persons, so appointed, shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years. Any vacancies in office, afterward occurring, shall be filled in the same manner. They shall receive such compensation as shall be established by law.
>
> The Legislature may confer such powers and impose such duties upon said Board of Governors in respect to the County jails, local or district penitentiaries, and other penal institutions within the State, as shall be deemed expedient."

The memorial is signed by the following named gentlemen as a committee: Theo. W. Dwight, Chairman; Wm. F. Allen, Francis Lieber, John Stanton Gould, John H. Griscom, G. B. Hubbell, E. C. Wines.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute

The Twenty-fourth Annual Commencement of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute was celebrated at Wallack's Theatre yesterday. A large and fashionable audience was present. The exercises commenced at 2 P. M., and after prayer by Rev. B. N. MARTIN, D.D., the Salutatory oration was pronounced, and very well too, by WM. H. SAGE. This was followed by orations by B. W. TRAITEL on "Suffering the Price of Progress," on "Reform," by L. H. HOPKINS, and on "Habit," by GEO. T. EGBERT. Then came some music by Dodworth's Band, and then the remainder of the programme as follows:

Character is Power, by John F. Barkley, Jr.; Learning Better than Gold, by Gardner A Sage, Jr.; *Les Animaux Malades de la Peste*, by Jules Tardos; Virtue its own Reward, by Charles V. L. Drake; American Art, by Henry C. Crane; Echoes of Life, by Wm. O. Lamson; *Rapidité de la Vie*, by John C. Tappin; The Man, not the Dress, by George W. Harrison; The Mission of War, by T. E. Tomlinson, Jr.; Public Station, by John C. Tappin; *Le Petit Savoyard*, by William H. Sage; Love of Nature, by William L. Murphy.

Most of the young orators acquitted themselves well, speaking distinctly and with more or less graceful action. The majority of them were rewarded by the applause of their audience and plentiful showers of bouquets. It was noticeable, however, that one or two young gentlemen who "spoke their pieces" quite well did not receive even one poor flower, from which it may be inferred that bouquets, like kissing, "go by favor."

After the orations had been disposed of, testimonials were distributed by the principal of the Institute, Mr. GEORGE W. CLARKE, to twenty-five undergraduates. Mr. H. MORTON REED then gave the valedictory address, which was followed by the address to the graduating class by Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D. D. The graduates of 1867—the orators of the occasion—then received their diplomas. A comic drama, "The Sleeping Draught," followed, after which the audience dispersed.

The Long Island Baptist Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on Thursday at the First Baptist Church, Nassau-street, Brooklyn, at which twenty-six churches (all but three on Long Island) were represented. There was a large attendance of members of the denomination, and much interest manifested in the proceedings. Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, formerly Pastor of the Strong-place Baptist Church, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. T. E. BROWN, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Clerk.

The following significant action was taken with regard to sectarian donations made by the Legislature and municipal bodies.

Whereas, It appears from authentic records that the Legislature of this State, and various municipal corporations, have, within the last ten years, appropriated enormous sums of money out of the public treasury for the establishment and maintenance of institutions of a purely sectarian character, and that nine-tenths of the sums so appropriated have been donated to Roman Catholic institutions, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches comprising this body to petition the Constitutional Convention now in session to insert a clause in the new Constitution prohibiting the Legislature, municipal, county and town authorities, from appropriating any public moneys, or other public property, to any sectarian institutions.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the mall at the Park this afternoon, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
Salutatory—Park March.	
1. Overture—Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai
2. Waltz Hilda	Godfrey
3. Sounds from Scottish Glens	Dodworth
PART II.	
4. March—Brother's Rock	Dodworth
5. Overture—Die Tannhauser	Wagner
6. Gallop—Up Hill and Down Hill	Faust
7. Grand Selection—Crispino e la Comare	Ricci
PART III.	
8. March of the Amazons	Costa
9. Fantasia Eliza et Claudio	Mercadante
10. Collocation—Simple Samples	Dodworth
11. Galop—Will you Dance with Me Once Again	Dodworth
Finale—Thoughts of Home.	

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY BY JUVENILE CRIPPLES.

About 9:30 o'clock on Thursday evening, as Officer BUTCHMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patrolling his post, he noticed a light in Mr. HARRIS CLINE'S, No. 172 Fulton-street, which being an unusual occurrence, awakened the patrolman's suspicion, and he accordingly tried the front door, but found it fastened. Roundsman MULLIN was informed of the fact, and the two officers procured a ladder by which means they gained access to a second-story window and so entered the building. After considerable search they discovered CHAS. FRONINS and JAMES MONAHAN, 12 and 19 years of age respectively, and both confirmed cripples, who were concealed under a heap of rubbish and paper on the ground floor. It then appeared that these boys had concealed themselves in the building previous to its being secured for the night, and then broke open the door leading into the store, when they took possession of $66 in United States Treasury notes which they found in the money-drawer, besides a gold watch valued at $60, and a small quantity of sewing silk. When arrested and taken to the Station the prisoners denied the possession of any plunder, but a search resulted in the discovery of $54 in the cushion of FRONIN's crutch, and the gold watch, which he had hidden in his shirt. The remaining $12 was found in the possession of MONAHAN. On being arraigned before the magistrate both boys confessed their guilt, and were locked up for trial. Both FRONIN and MONAHAN are newsboys, and lived at the Newsboys' Lodging-house.

A QUEER LAWYER.

A few weeks ago a paragraph appeared in the TIMES stating that one PETER MASTERSON, a liquor-seller, had been arrested the previous day on a charge of violating the Excise Law, and that while he sat in the prisoner's dock awaiting examination, he was accosted by another prisoner, named WM. JOHNSON, who had been arrested for intoxication. This JOHNSON represented himself to be a lawyer, and offered to plead MASTERSON's case before the magistrate for the fee of $10. The offer was accepted and the money paid, but when JOHNSON came up for examination he was discharged, much to his surprise, and so saved the money he had expected to pay as a fine. Instead of attending his client JOHNSON then absconded, and MASTERSON was held to bail for trial. An affidavit was made by the victim against JOHNSON, which document was produced by the magistrate yesterday when the fellow appeared in court to plead for a client, and he was ignominiously ejected from the room.

LARCENY ON A TRAIN.

Mr. SWAIN WINEBURG, a resident of Syracuse, New-York, left that city on Wednesday last *en route* for this city, for the purpose of doing business here. On changing cars at Albany Mr. WINEBURG found himself seated by the side of HENRY JALMACK, a young German, who became quite communicative and sociable. Soon after the train arrived at the Thirtieth-street depot the Syracuse merchant discovered that he had been robbed of fifteen small gold chains valued at $60, and naturally suspected JALMACK of the theft, as he had disappeared in a very suspicious manner. Officer JOHNSON, of the Fourth Precinct, made a search for HENRY and succeeded in arresting him in a Chatham-street hotel, finding several of the chains in his possession. On being brought before the magistrate the prisoner was held for trial.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Officer HEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested WILLIAM CONWAY and CORNELIUS MANNING, aged 17 and 18 years, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of bedding, clothing, &c., valued at $200, which was found in the hallway of No. 143 Cedar-street, and a portion of which has been identified as having been stolen from the dwelling of Mrs. MARY ANN BEERS, No. 4 West Twenty-eighth-street. The prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate and remanded for examination. The goods not yet claimed can be seen at the Liberty-street Police-station.

A DIAMOND PIN MISSING.

Officer WALLING, of the Fifth Precinct, and WM. DALE, a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., went to Hoboken on Thursday, accompanied by SOPHIA NIPP and Mrs. FREDERICA KRAMER, both natives of Germany and residing in Mott-street. The party visited the Elysian Fields and Sibyl Cave, where lager and ice-cream were freely indulged in, and after several hours' enjoyment they all returned to New-York. Subsequently Mr. DALE discovered that he had lost a diamond pin valued at $75, and acting on the supposition that the pin had been stolen, he caused the arrest of SOPHIA. The magistrate examined into the charge, but he failed to perceive any ground for the complaint and discharged the accused.

QUARANTINE LAW VIOLATION.

Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, arrested Capt. HENRY P. CONNER, of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, on a charge of having violated the Quarantine laws of this port. KENNETH REID, Deputy Health Officer, appeared before the magistrate as complainant, and stated that he had boarded the *Ocean Queen* in the Lower Bay for the purpose of ascertaining the state of health of the crew and passengers; when he was informed by the Surgeon that no sickness had occurred since the steamer left Aspinwall, upon which statement a permit was granted for the vessel to proceed to her dock. It being subsequently ascertained that three deaths had occurred on board the *Ocean Queen* during the voyage, Mr. REID caused the Captain's arrest, who was held for trial in the sum of $300 bail in his own recognizance. The offence of which he is accused is simply a misdemeanor, and is punishable only by a fine.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

MORE JEWELRY GONE.

Every day, almost, the records of the Police Courts chronicle the theft of jewelry or other personal property by servants. The last case is that where Mrs. ALMIRA REIGNOLDS, of No. 419 Fourth-avenue, alleges that on Wednesday she missed a breastpin and other articles of Jewelry, altogether of the value of $85, and charges that they were stolen by a girl named ANNIE KELLY, who had been in her employ as a nurse but had lately been discharged. The complainant bases the charge upon the fact that the girl ANNIE had been left alone in the room where the articles were on the day they were lost. The accused denied her guilt, but was committed to answer at the General Sessions.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Officer TULLY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested MOSES MCCARTHY, a driver of one of the cars on the Fourth-avenue, and made oath that MCCARTHY was driving a horse attached to the car that was in a very lame and crippled condition, being almost unable to walk. The accused gave bail in $300 to answer for cruelty to animals.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. JAMES W. HAYES, of the firm of HAYES & Co., No. 199 Chambers-street, made an affidavit from which it appears that on the 16th of May last the firm had a clerk in their employment by the name of GUSTAVE A. MILLS, and on that day that Mr. MILLS went to the firm of CONOVER & Co., No. 130 Horatio-street, and collected a bill of $47, which was due HAYES & Co., and instead of accounting for the money to the firm, appropriated it to his own use. Mr. HAYES believing that MILLS had in addition embezzled other amounts, on yesterday had him arrested. The accused denied his guilt, saying that he was a partner of Mr. HAYES at the time. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK FORGERY.

CHARLES GRAY, who was arrested on Monday on suspicion of being implicated in the forgery on the Bull's Head Bank, was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., late of the West Twenty-third-street Church in this City, was installed on Tuesday as Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, at Greenwich, Conn. The day was very inclement, but a large assembly was present to engage in services of great interest. The last occasion of this kind in this Church was a score of years ago, when Rev. Dr. LINSLEY was installed. The sermon on Tuesday was preached by Rev. Dr. LORD, of Bridgeport. Charge to the Pastor by Dr. LINSLEY. Right Hand of Fellowship was given by Rev. Dr. RANKIN, of Fairfield; charge to the people by Rev. Mr. THURSTON, of Stamford. The discourses were of more than ordinary merit, and the impression made was solemn and tender. During Dr. LINSLEY's pastorate this congregation erected a magnificent place of worship—one of the finest in the State. The main audience room consists of a nave, 104 feet long and 86 wide, with a transept 72 feet wide. The Church numbers about 400 communicants, and affords an inviting field of labor. Rev. Dr. LINSLEY retains the office of senior pastor, while the entire service of the parish devolves upon Dr. CLARK.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—Yesterday the Corporators of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company met at the office of the Secretary of the Company, W. COLEMAN, No. 14 Park-place. The election of the following gentlemen as the principal officers was confirmed: President, JOHN L. BROWN; Secretary, ARCHIBALD BLISS; Treasurer, HERMAN J. LIVINGSTON; Chief-Engineer, ISAAC D. COLEMAN. Resignations were read and accepted from Messrs. JAMES L. BARCLAY and ROBERT BONNER, and Messrs. TRAFFORD and GENET were elected in their stead. The Committee on By-Laws reported progress. On motion, it was resolved that Mr. ISAAC D. COLEMAN be added to the Committee. It was decided that at all future meetings, thirteen corporators shall form a quorum. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th of July, at 1 o'clock.

A CITY CAR PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday afternoon as Mrs. MARY J. WOODRUFF, a resident of Rahway, N. J., was passing down town on car No. 49 of the Third-avenue line she felt some one fumbling at her dress pocket, and saw DAVID WEST, who sat next her leave the car in a hurry. A chase soon followed her alarm and a boy succeeded in heading him off in Second-street until Officer MCTAGGERT, of the Sanitary Squad, arrived and took the fellow in custody. WEST was found in possession of Mrs. WOODRUFF's pocket-book and an immense slung-shot. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, where Mrs. WOODRUFF subsequently appeared and identified the pocket-book and the thief, who will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING to-day.

SAILING OF THE FRANKLIN.—Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship the *Franklin* sailed for Europe yesterday afternoon. A party of the Admiral's friends, including Gen. WILSON, Mr. EDGAR WELLES, son of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. FARRAGUT's sister, Miss FAYALL, went down the day and crossed the bar on board the *Franklin*, returning to the City in a tug. Mrs. FARRAGUT and Mrs. PENNOCK, wife of the Captain of the *Franklin*, went out in her by permission of the Secretary of the Navy. The Admiral's son sails for Europe on the 6th inst., to join his parents on board the flagship.

THE FOURTH IN HARLEM.—The citizens of Harlem have made extensive arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July. The exercises will take place at Mount Morris Square, commencing at 10 A. M. Dr. H. H. GREGORY will read the Declaration of Independence, Rev. S. BOURNE will deliver an address, WM. E. PABOR will read an original poem, and HORATIO P. ALLEN will make an oration. A fine band will be furnished for the occasion, and the school children and Randall's Island boys will participate in the exercises, and be provided with a collation at the close.

THE FOURTH OF JULY VETERAN SOLDIERS' ENTERTAINMENT.—The issue of tickets of admission to the entertainment which will be offered to the disabled veterans on the Fourth of July will be closed on the 2d of July. Those desirous to attend should apply before this date to receive their tickets at the Relief Bureau of the Soldiers' Agency, No. 139 Canal-street, and produce their discharges or other official papers.

THE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—The annual examination of the Students of the La Salle Institute, superintended by the Christian Brothers, was continued yesterday in St. Patrick's Hall, Mulberry-st. The attendance of the friends of the pupils was large and the exercises of a highly interesting character.

THE DUNDERBERG.—The *Dunderberg* is now coaling at her pier in Hoboken. This labor done, which will probably end to-day, she will move out into the stream, opposite foot of Warren-street, where she will remain for a few days pending her departure for Havre.

MINOR ITEMS.—Early yesterday morning Officer OATES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a female child two years old in the alley-way of No. 246 Mott-street. The little unfortunate was entirely naked, and had a severe cut on the forehead. As she could not give any account of herself the child was taken to the Central office.... ELIZABETH HANNA, a native of Ireland, and 38 years of age, was found dead in the hall-way of her residence, No. 304 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday morning. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest.... Mr. CHRISTIAN LIEBER, of No. 54 West-street, found a female infant yesterday morning in the hallway of his dwelling, which, it is supposed, was left there by two women who were seen in the neighborhood, but who succeeded in making their escape. The foundling was sent to Police Headquarters for disposal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW IN THE COUNTRY.—The country towns in Kings and Queens Counties, (beyond the limits of Brooklyn,) have escaped the operations of the Excise Law up to the beginning of this week. The Police Commissioners recently ordered a raid by the Police of Brooklyn upon all violators of the law. In accordance with this order Officers COVERT, NELSON and WILMARTH, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, yesterday proceeded to the Village of Jamaica, Queens County, where they arrested the following parties for selling strong liquors and beer without license, viz.: Wm. Kooler, Henry J. Yank, John Doherty, Sebastian Zimmerman, Thomas McGuire, Lucas Decker and Jacob Bernstein. The parties were taken before Justice BRADLEY, and held to await examination on the 2d of July.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.—A married lady named BRINDLE, residing at No. 13 Hicks-street, was delivered of twins yesterday. A midwife was called in, who attended to the woman, as stated, in place of a physician. Mrs. BRINDLE died in twelve hours after being taken ill. Coroner LYNCH is of the opinion that it is a case of malpractice which requires investigation. An inquest will be held on Monday next.

ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON-AVENUE FERRY.—A young man named JOHN GLYNN, aged 18 years, residing in Collinsville, Conn., had one of his feet dreadfully crushed between the boat and the bridge, at Hamilton-avenue ferry, on Thursday night. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Officer CAMPBELL, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, yesterday arrested CHRISTOPHER WHITING, a carman, for beating a horse over the head with a club, causing blood to flow from the nostrils of the animal. The accused was held for a hearing by Justice CORNWELL.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made last night to enter the house of Mrs. DUPIGNIE, No. 40 Prospect-street. The operators broke two keys in the lock of the rear basement door, and, being unable to enter, left without getting anything.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The residence of Mrs. SEXTON, No. 142 Hudson-avenue, was entered by a sneak thief last evening, and robbed of clothing amounting to some $30 in value, with which the thief escaped.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE—CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

The United States vs. 3,109 *Cases of Champagne.*—This case was given to the jury about noon of yesterday, after the Judge had delivered his charge to them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—This is a case of great importance, as may be seen from the time it has consumed and the principles involved. And it is impossible not to see that the principles discussed and the points involved have a bearing on the interests of the Government and of individuals, as involved not only in the present case, but in other cases of other champagne manufacturers who do business in the same way. On the one hand the Government claims that this case is one of systematic undervaluation, intentional, wilful undervaluation, by H. Marceaux; resorted to because of our system of *ad valorem* duties, with full knowledge of what our law requires, and of what price ought to be stated in the invoices. On the other hand, H. Marceaux claims that there was no market value for the wine in Rheims, and no market for it there, and no market value there because no market there; that the wines were not sold at Rheims, by St. Marceaux for export—that there being no market value for the wines at the place of their manufacture, the value of them for the purpose of duty must be got at by taking the cost of manufacture and adding a sum for manufacturer's profit, and that this has been fairly done by St. Marceaux. You will perceive, therefore, that if in the course of your inquiry you arrive at the conclusion that there was a market value for this wine in the principal markets of France, and that such market value was above the invoice value, you can dismiss all questions as to the cost of manufacture, leaving then only one further question for consideration; whether such undervaluation by St. Marceaux was made knowingly or not. With this general view we approach the consideration of the particular questions involved in this case. The libel of information is filed under section 4 of Act of May 28, 1830, which provides that if an invoice be made up with an intent by a false valuation or extension, or otherwise to evade or defraud the revenue, the goods contained in the entry made on the invoice shall be forfeited. The libel is also framed under section one of act of March 3, 1863, which says: "If any owner of any merchandise shall knowingly make or attempt to make an entry thereof by means of any false invoice, or of any invoice which shall not contain a true statement of all the particulars required by that section, the merchandise shall be forfeited." Among the particulars required by that section in reference to merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duties are these: If the merchandise is obtained in any other manner than by purchase, the invoice must state the actual market value thereof at the time and place, when and where the same were procured or manufactured. If the merchandise is obtained by purchase the invoice must contain a true and full statement of the time when and the place where the same was purchased, and the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon. In these provisions of law, placed side by side in the same section of the statute, you will see a policy which commends itself at once to the good sense of every man. Every *ad valorem* system of revenue must be made, as far as possible, uniform in its operation, or it will be oppressive and unjust. Merchandise will be shipped here by the man who manufactures it; and like merchandise will be shipped here by the man who buys it. If the former is allowed to invoice it at what it costs him to make it, and the latter is compelled to invoice it at what it costs him to buy it, as the latter must pay for it, not only what it costs the former to make it, but the profits of the former in addition, an unfair discrimination is made against the latter, enabling the former to undersell him in the market here and surely drive him out. Hence the rule which adopted in previous laws finds its expression in the language quoted from the act of 1863. In the case of a purchaser the cost to him to buy is assumed, as a general rule, to indicate the actual market value of what he buys, it being presumed that he buys at the ordinary, actual market value. And to put him on the same footing with the maker of the goods, and to enable the Government to collect substantially the same amount of duty at the same *ad valorem* rate on the same quantity of the same description of merchandise, whether shipped here for account of the purchaser of it, or for account of its manufacturer, the law requires the maker to invoice his goods at their actual market value in the principal markets of the country where they were made, no matter what they cost, no matter whether they cost more or less than such actual market value—in substance and effect, to invoice them at what the other man, the purchaser, would have to pay for them and invoice them at. He cannot take the cost to him to make them and add an assumed sum to that cost, and arbitrarily call it the market value. If he adopts such a course he takes the risk of its being shown that the sum so fixed by him is less than the actual market value. Now the law presumes that St. Marceaux knew these requirements of our law, and imposes on him the obligation of knowing them if he seeks to avail himself under them of the privileges of entering merchandise which the law confers. But, besides, in the invoices we find St. Marceaux declaring that the prices stated therein are the *prix courant*—in French—"current price," or, as translated, "market value;" and good sense shows that "current price" and "market value" are synonymous. A "price current" is a statement of the market value of goods. Now this circumstance must strike you at once, that St. Marceaux, making a declaration in French, his own language, as to the meaning of which he could not be mistaken, states that the prices in the invoice are the "*prix courant*," "current price," "market value" of the wines at Rheims, &c., and now he comes into Court and by his witnesses and counsel claims that the wines have no market value at Rheims, and that the invoices are made up on a different basis from that of market value, namely, cost of manufacture with an addition. Nevertheless, notwithstanding this, and although you shall find that there was a market value in France for these wines, yet, if the prices stated by St. Marceaux in his invoices as the market values were, in point of fact, as high as the real market values, the defence will have been made out. One word in the statute, section 1 of act of 1863, must be remarked on, viz.: "place." The Supreme Court, in the Cliquot case, 3 Wallace, says that the term "place," as used in the first section of the act of 1863 does not mean any locality more limited than the country where the goods are bought or manufactured; and that the standard to be applied is their value in the principal markets of that country. The Court below, in that case, had limited the word place to mean Rheims. With these observations we are brought to consider the meaning of the words "market value," "actual market value," as used in the statute. And here we have also the authority of the Supreme Court to guide us. In the same Cliquot case, the District Court in California gave a very clear exposition of the meaning of those words, and the Supreme Court say it embraced all the points in the case, and is satisfactory to them, and they concur in it. Now, what is that meaning? The market value of goods is the price at which the owner of the goods or the producer holds them for sale; the price at which they are freely offered in the market to all the world; such prices as he is willing to receive if the goods were sold in the ordinary course of trade. This is common sense and reason. It is the popular meaning of the words, and their legal meaning. And we are thus brought around again to the reason before stated for the rule prescribed by section one of the act of 1863. This actual market value to be stated by the manufacturer is to be, and is intended to be, and is, the price which a purchaser must pay to get the goods. Now the Government claims that the evidence shows that St. Marceaux holds these wines for sale at Rheims, and in France has them for sale there; offers them freely there to all the world, at prices fixed by himself; and voluntarily names, when applied to at Rheims, prices for the wines which he is willing to sell them for in the ordinary course of trade. Now, if you shall, from the evidence, find this to be true, then there is a market for the wines in France, and there is a market price and a market value for them there, and such market price and market value is the price so fixed and so voluntarily named by St. Marceaux. Now, what is the evidence on that point—as to whether there is such market value? But before going into that, I must remark on one point. It will not do to say there is no market value for these 3,109 cases at Rheims, because they were not sold or to be sold there, but were to be sold in the United States; nor to say that there is no market value for them at Rheims, because just the special wine in the bottles in these 3,109 cases, so dosed and prepared as this was, is not sold at Rheims. This would be trifling and absurd. The law is sensible. You have heard the testimony of the witnesses on both sides, of the makers and dealers, of Heidelberger and Weiland, and Marshall and others, and you will be able to judge whether wine in all substantial particulars as to grade, quality, body and marketable worth, appreciation and value, the same as the wine in these 3,109 cases, is or is not in the market and on sale at Rheims and in France. If there is, then the price which the purchaser must pay for such wine there in order to get it in the quantities stated in these three invoices in this suit is its market value there, within this statute. Now, as to the evidence. Mr. Marshall has testified to certain prices current got by him in London. He gives certain prices as stated to him by Groves & Co., agent of St. Marceaux and by the agents of other houses at Rheims, as prices of the wine in France for export—as prices free on board at Havre. If you shall believe his evidence, then the prices he so states are the market values in France of the wines he speaks of, leaving only the question whether those wines are substantially the same as the wines in the 3,109 cases. Marshall says there are but three grades of champagnes made as shipping wines to export on which are put brands, no matter how many different labels or brands appear on them, and that all the manufacturers maintain substantially the same relations between the three grades they make; that a taster can tell by his taste to what grade of these three grades the wine belongs; that he (Marshall) can do so, and that then, if the bottle has a brand or label on it, he can tell within four francs a case the mark and value; and St. Marceaux, in his letter to Leuchtenrath, says that he only sells three kinds, and gives the prices, showing that there are three different grades. In regard to St. Maarceaux wines Marshall says his No. 3 grade, or lowest grade, is 48 francs a case of a dozen quarts, free, on board at Havre; 52 francs for No. 2, and 60 francs for No. 1, including packing and all expenses of putting on board ship. St. Marceaux's letter to Leuchtenrath states three kinds: *Carte blanche*, 45; Imperial, 48; Royal, 60—taken in cellar, packing not included. And the testimony shows that there has been no variation for the last five or ten years in London on the prices of champagne of any brand. Marshall produces five "price currents." got in London from agents in makers in Rheims. As to the one from Groves & Co., agents of St. Marceaux, Marshall says that when he got that, in October, 1866, he bought from Groves some of the wines on it; he bought Royal at 48 shillings, or 60 francs a case less 5 per cent. discount, which was 57 francs net; he bought second quality Ay. at 36 shillings, or 45 francs less 5 per cent. discount, which was 42.75 francs net; that Groves told him those were the lowest wholesale prices in bond, that Groves would have sold it to any one in the trade at that price, and Marshall was in the trade and Groves knew it, and sold to him as to one in the trade, although he in fact bought them as samples for the United States Government. The 36 shillings or second quality Ay. (45 francs) which Marshall bought is, he says, the lowest wine St. Marceaux puts his brand on. This corresponds with the price stated for the lowest of the three grades in the letter to Leuchtenrath—42.45 france for *carte blanche*. As to these prices of St. Marceaux wines in bond in London, that is, without any English Customs duty added, you will judge whether those are or are not, as Marshall says they are, substantially the prices of the same wines free on board at Havre, that is, the prices of them in France, the lowest prices, and whether they are substantially the same as the wines in the 3,109 cases in suit, and whether the prices have varied since the Spring of 1864. In this connection Marshall says that when he bought the wine from Groves in the Fall of 1866, he told Groves he was going to buy largely for shipping, and wanted a few cases for samples, and Groves named the prices as the lowest for the wine in quantities, and gave him the samples at those prices. As to the price currents which Marshall got from agents of Piper Heidsieck, Jules Mumm, Heidsieck & Co., and Moet & Chandon in London, and the prices stated, I shall not refer to them particularly, leaving you to judge from your recollection whether they do or do not go to show, under the law as explained to you, that there was a market value for all their wines, and for St. Marceaux wine in France in the Spring of 1864. Then you have the price current of St. Marceaux annexed to Heidelberger's deposition, two of their Paris agents and two of their own at Rheims giving the price in bottles at Rheims, packing not included, at 48 francs a case for *Carte blanche*; and in regard to these you will take into consideration the testimony of Heidelberger, who says they were mere puffing advertisements, and don't amount to anything. It is for you to judge. Whatever these price currents amount to as to the price, they undoubtedly show this, that the wines named in them (and whether they are of the same grade and quality as those in suit, is for you to judge) were held by St. Marceaux on sale at Rheims, deliverable there and to be paid for there, and are in market there at some market value or other fixed by St. Marceaux himself. Then you have the testimony of the brokers and the ex-broker, that they know nothing in regard to sales of these prepared wines; that they are doubtless sold at wholesale at Rheims, but the transactions are private—not done through brokers, but by correspondence between the parties themselves. You have also the letter of St. Marceaux & Co. to Leuchtenrath, brought out by his letter to them, in which he asks them for the lowest prices of their wines for export for cash, and for considerable orders. Their reply came in due course, dated Nov. 7, 1863. It states in substance that they only make three grades of wine for the various prices which I have mentioned, allowing a commission of ten per cent. if the order is for cash and considerable. Now the law applicable to a letter of this kind is this: If St. Marceau thought this was a regular mercantile proposition, and that Leuchtenrath was a general commission merchant, and answered the letter voluntarily, and fixed by it certain prices as the lowest cash prices for export for the wines in considerable quantities, and if the wines referred to in the letter by St. Marceaux were in substance the same as the wine in these 3,109 cases, then you are at liberty to infer that St. Marceaux would have sold the same wines to anybody at the prices named, and there was a market value at Rheims for the wines thus made and fixed by St. Marceaux himself, and such market value is the prices thus named. Other letters have been found from other houses—some to Leuchtenrath, some to Hill in London. The same remarks apply to these letters and the prices named in them for the wines named in them, as to the wines and prices named in the price currents offered by Marshall in London of other wines than those of St. Marceaux. As to this letter of St. Marceaux to Leuchtenrath, and the purchase by Marshall as samples by the United States, no possible prejudice can attach to this mode of obtaining the information sought for or to the officers of the United States for resorting to it. If Groves supposed he was selling to a regular purchaser and named his lowest price for quantities, and if St. Marceaux supposed he was dealing with a regular customer in the ordinary way of trade and named his lowest prices for cash for export for considerable quantities, it does not detract a particle from the value of the evidence as evidence, that in fact Marshall was buying and Leuchtenrath was writing to obtain evidence to be used for the United States. As to the prices in the letter to Leuchtenrath deducting discount and adding packing to get the prices at Rheims, it makes, as the Government claims, the prices at Rheims, as stated by St. Marceaux in the letter to L. 41:45 for Carte Blanche, 44:06 for Imperial, and 54:54 for Royal St. Marceaux. If you shall find that these were the prices which any person wishing to buy these wines would have had to pay St. Marceaux for them at Rheims, and that these prices were fixed by St. Marceaux, and that the wines are substantially the same as the wines in suit, and that the prices remained the same in the Spring of 1864 as in November, 1863, then there was a market value in Rheims for the wines in suit in the Spring of 1864, and such market value was the prices so fixed by St. Marceaux, and nothing less. Then, the Government refers to Heidelberger's testimony as to invoicing at Rheims, to purchasers wine at 3:25 and 3:50 a bottle—same kind as the Carte Blanche, which he sends to the United States, that is, 39 and 42 francs a dozen for the bottles unpacked, with the packing, 2:16, to be added. The Government claims that is the fixing by St. Marceaux himself of a market value for the wines in suit, and at a higher rate than these invoices. Then as to the claimant's evidence on that point. You have the depositions of witnesses taken by commission testifying that there is no market value for these wines at Rheims. And as to them I will refer you to a portion of Judge Hoffman's charge in the California case, which was approved of by the Supreme Court. He says that on the part of the claimants there have been called a large number of witnesses, most respectable, apparently, from their official position, who have testified that there is no market value for these wines at Rheims; that it is for the jury to say whether they may not have arisen from a total misapprehension of what market value is, and that their testimony must be taken with the explanations and qualifications which they have given it. If in all the testimony you find that there was an actual market value in France for the wines in suit, then it was the duty of St. Marceaux to put that value in his invoices. Has he done so? If you shall find that there was such market value, you will probably not have much difficulty in determining the question as to whether the invoice value is above or below such market value. If it is below, then you must determine whether the undervaluation was intentional, and done knowingly, or whether it was unintentional and done ignorantly. If in making out the invoices and declaring in the declarations annexed and required by the statute that the prices stated in the invoices were the actual market value of the wines in Rheims or in France, he knew better, then he did it knowingly, and if you believe that he knew that the invoices did not state as high a value as the actual market value, the wines must be forfeited, no matter who seized, or from what motives. One rule of law must be stated. In a case like this, when probable cause is shown for the prosecution, to be judged of by the Court, the burden of proof is thrown on the claimant to dispel the suspicion and explain the circumstances which seem to render it probable that fraud has been committed. The Government having in this case in the first instance established probable cause, as decided by the Court, it is for the claimants to show their innocence, and dispel and clear up the suspicions which the Government in the beginning raised against them. Under this rule it is for you to say whether the claimants have made out their defence, and have shown that these wines were invoiced at their actual market value in the principal markets of France at the time they were manufactured. If they have not shown that you will find for the United States. If they have shown that, you will find for the claimants.

Upon a suggestion from the counsel the Judge added to the above charge that as to guilty knowledge the jury must understand that even if they found that the goods were undervalued they must also find that it was done knowingly in order to forfeit them; that this word "knowingly" applied only to the count under the Act of 1863. If they were to be forfeited under the count on the Act of 1830 the jury must find that the invoice was made up with intent to defraud the revenue. The jury then retired in charge of an officer. About 3:30 they came into Court and stated that there was no prospect of their being able to agree upon a verdict, there being one juror who held out against the others. The solitary juryman also said that there was no hope of an agreement; that he would not agree with the others if they were kept out forty days.

The Judge asked if there was any question of law as to which they doubted, but they said it was a question of fact.

He then said they must retire for further consideration. One of the Jury asked if the Court expected eleven men to give up to one, and said it was very hard to do anything with a man who refused to discuss the question or say anything about it. Another juryman said he could not sit after six o'clock as his Sabbath began then. But the Judge directed them to retire, saying that if they agreed by 5 P. M. the Court would be then open to receive their verdict; if not the Court would then adjourn till 11 A. M. of the next day, and if they agreed after the adjournment they might seal their verdict and render it at the opening of Court.

At 5 o'clock the Jury not having agreed the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

COUNTERFEITING.

In the case of Atkinson and Clogston, the old man and the boy who were engaged with Brockway in the counterfeiting establishment at Mount Vernon, their counsel, Judge Stewart, when Court opened yesterday morning, withdrew the pleas of "Not Guilty," which they had interposed, and they both pleaded guilty to the indictment and were remanded.

INTERNAL REVENUE—NO SUITS AGAINST COLLECTORS BEFORE FEDERAL COURTS.

William S. Stevens vs. John Mack.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of Internal Revenue to recover back a tax alleged to been illegally collected.

The District-Attorney, who appeared for the defendant, raised the point that the Court had no jurisdiction of the action—the parties both being residents of the same State.

By the Internal Revenue Law of June 30, 1864, section 50, it was provided that the provisions of the act of March 2, 1863, known as the Force Bill, which authorized suits to be brought in the United States Circuit Court against collectors of the revenue for acts done by them as such, should extend to cases arising under the Internal Revenue Laws. While the law remained in this shape this suit was brought. But by the act of July, 1866, the 50th section of the act of 1864 was repealed, and as no provision was made for continuing the jurisdiction of the United States courts over cases already pending before them, all such suits accordingly fell to the ground.

The plaintiff's counsel were not ready to show anything contrary to this position of the District-Attorney, but the Judge, though he said he did not see but that the jurisdiction of the Court had been ousted, allowed the matter to stand over for further consideration.

For plaintiff, Mr. Vanderpoel and Mr. Fullerton; for defendant, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Phelps.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 28.

Before Judge Peckham.

CAUSES TRIED—LIVELY BUSINESS WITH THE SHORT CALENDARS.

The amount of business transacted yesterday in the two circuits was unusually large, considering the temperature of the weather. Lawyers are like other people in not liking severe and long-continued labor when the thermometer ranges high up in the nineties. But yesterday was what is termed "short cause day." By a rule of the Court, causes which will not take more than one hour to try, may be placed on this calendar, which is called on Friday of each week in term. Yesterday was supposed to be the last day of the term, and members of the Bar came into Court with the impression that if they could not try their causes before the hour of adjournment last evening, there would be no opportunity until next October. Hence there was a heavy pressure on the part of counsel for plaintiffs, in urging their causes for trial. With defendants, especially those who had no substantial defence on the merits, the object was to put the causes off. Three months' time at least would be gained by debtors. Time is of importance to most persons who owe debts, which they cannot pay now, but who propose to do it when they are able. Between now and October next they may have money wherewith to liquidate. For the purpose of throwing the causes over to next Autumn, the defendants and their counsel assigned frequently every other reason than the true one or not being ready for trial. The judges in most instances evidently saw the object, and wherever a postponement was urged they held the parties asking it to the strict letter of the law. They have even gone so far as to say, "we will continue the term until this short calendar can be disposed of." With Judge Peckham in Part I., and Judge Miller in Part II., those lawyers who thought that by staving off their causes yesterday they had secured a respite until October next, found themselves disappointed. Judge Peckham will open Court to-morrow at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of trying the unfinished causes on his calendar. Part II. has been adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M., for the same purpose.

Part I. had 18 causes on the day calendar yesterday. The following were tried:

Wm. H. Hoag and another *vs.* The Wabun Oil Company; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $875 41. Norman A. Smith *vs.* Charles Hillsburgh; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiff for $465 57. David Elston *vs.* Isaac L. Stanley; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $310. Charles Doherty *vs.* Edward A. Bouty and another; tried by the Court; jury waived; judgment for plaintiff for $529 72. Joseph A. Sterling *vs.* James G. Hammil; tried by the Court and a jury; verdict for the plaintiff for $426 77; extra allowance of five per cent.; twenty days' stay of proceedings granted to defendant to take an appeal. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New-York *vs.* James Donnelly and another; tried by the Court, defendants not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $697 79. John Martin *vs.* Andrew Silverhorn; tried by the Court and a jury; to be concluded this morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

Held by Judge Miller.

There were 29 causes on the calendar. The following were tried and otherwise disposed of: Chas. Goodwin et al. *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.; verdict for plaintiffs for $721 54. Jas. L. Davis *vs.* Wm. H. Lockwood, and another, tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $1,574 65; extra allowance of $25. Thomas Ellis and another *vs.* G. W. Holman, tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $208 16; extra allowance $10. P. B. J. Kohorhann *vs.* The American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company, tried by the Court, defendants not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $36,285 92; extra allowance of $250. Ira B. Davis *vs.* Thomas Culbertson, tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiff for $129 06. Charles Newbourg *vs.* Theodore Ruger, tried by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiff for $95 13. Levi M. Sanford *vs.* F. N. Robertson et al.; complaint dismissed. Amos Robbins, &c., *vs.* George Bomes and another; tried by the Court without a jury; decision reserved. Wm. J. Cunningham et al. *vs.* J. M. Brookfield, &c.; tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $1,703 25; extra allowance, $25. The First National Bank of Northampton *vs.* Julius Jonas et al.; tried by the Court and a jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $8,738 45. Wm. Gray *vs.* Wm. C. Walker and another; tried by the Court without a jury; judgment for plaintiff for $6,840 07. The Schenck Machine Company *vs.* Silas Ford; tried by the Court and a jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $1,728 13. The Merchants' National Bank of Lowell *vs.* Chas. Leland and another; tried by Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $4,878 83; extra allowance $100. Patrick Sheridan *vs.* James Vandenburg; tried by Court and jury; verdict for defendant. Mahala Raynor *vs.* Isaac Willets et al.; referred to Mr. W. H. Peckham. Christopher D. Wallace *vs.* Arthur Leary; referred to W. H. Peckham.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones.

CAN A DEBT BE PAID BY THE NOTE OF THE DEBTOR?

Willet Seaman vs. James Thompson and Green Berry.—The defendants in this action were indebted to the plaintiff in over $3,000. An arrangement of the debt was made by which each partner gave his note for $500, and the balance was paid in cash. The plaintiff, in place of suing on each note separately, sues on the balance of the original indebtedness for $1,000. The defendants set up payment by their notes. The Court held, however, on the faith of previous decision that payment of the joint indebtedness could not be made in the notes of the partners, no consideration or advantage accruing thereby to the creditor, and directed a verdict for plaintiff for $1,035 58, the amount claimed and interest. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Johnson for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Daniels.

Stouvenel *vs.* Butler; complaint dismissed with costs. Burchard *vs.* the Pacific Bank; complaint dismissed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Antonio Cokine et al. *vs.* William Seargeant et al.; motion granted as to examination of P. Beedetty, with leave to plaintiffs to send commission back to the Commissioner to have the errors specified corrected, and the cross-interrogations answered; costs to abide event unless the plaintiffs stipulate to produce on the trial the original letters, invoices, and bills of lading, and furnish sworn copies thereof to the defendants before the first day of September next, in which case the motion is denied. J. C. Bliss *vs.* Wm. Whitington et al.; motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew the motion on affidavits explaining the facts showing a recognition of the note in suit by defendant Whitney, as stated in plaintiff's affidavits on payment of $10 costs. Robert F. Mather *vs.* Margaret A. Mather; motion granted, with $10 costs. Michael Myers *vs.* Henry E. Droy et al; plaintiff is entitled to judgment; motion granted. John Finley, Jr., *vs.* John McClosky; motion granted to open the reference and allow defendant to put in his defence on his filing a consent that the Sheriff sell the attached property, and hold the proceeds, within five days, and pay the expense of the last reference and $10 cost of this motion. Jos. G. Sands *vs.* Caleb F. Buckley; motion granted on payment of costs of entering judgment and $10 costs of motion; judgment to stand as security. Cutter Deowner *vs.* Charles Mellon; motion denied, with leave to renew on merits on payment of costs. Rosa Pereire *vs.* Moses Pereire; Matilda S. Alldritt *vs.* Joseph F. Alldritt; reports of Referees confirmed, and judgments of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dartois *vs.* Drana; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to removal on further papers; see mem. Malone *vs.* Wishart; defendant may be relieved from the attachment upon attending before the Referee on a day to be designated in the order to be entered hereon, and on paying the Sheriff's fees on the attachment and $5 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

Annie Jones *vs.* John Branningar; motion denied without prejudice to a renewal of the motion for a new trial on due notice at Special Term. Charles B. Wood *vs.* John S. Van Winkle; motion to vacate attachment denied with leave to renew on further papers. Earnestine Freeman *vs.* John Freeman; attachment granted. The Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Sam'l Churchman et al; further adjournment denied. Jacob B. Davis *vs.* Robt. B. Stevenson; motion granted. Annie Jones *vs.* John Brannegan; motion granted. Cornelius Doran *vs.* B. Blanco; motion granted. Wm. W. Janeway *vs.* David R. Garniss; motion for reference denied. Charles Schafer *vs.* Jacob Frinck; motion for reference granted. Edward Benjamin et al. *vs.* Jacob Silver et al.; motion for reference granted. Julia Reedy *vs.* Wm. J. Wilson; motion granted and reference directed.

HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI RECORD.

During the June Term of the Court of General Sessions 12 writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were issued. Mr. G. W. Blunt is the officer in charge of this department of the District Attorney's office. The following is the list of writs:

The People *vs.* Eugene Reckerman and Henry Davis; before Common Pleas, June 5.

The People *vs.* John Wolford; vagrancy; Common Pleas, June 5; prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Patrick Conroy; assault and battery; Supreme Court, June 7.

The People *vs.* Minnie Smith; disorderly conduct; Supreme Court, June 1; bailed.

The People *vs.* George English; false pretences; Common Pleas, June 8; prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Rosa Allen, disorderly house, Common Pleas, June 11. Remanded.

The People *vs.* Mary Ann Murray, Mary Brown, Mary Smith, Rosa Keethy, Ann Casey, disorderly conduct, first and second bailed, third, fourth and fifth remanded.

The People *vs.* Sophia Meyers, petit larceny, conviction at the Special Sessions before Supreme Court, June 13. Prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Joseph Brown, petit larceny, conviction at Special Sessions, Common Pleas, June 14.

The People *vs.* Thomas Davis, burglary, Common Pleas, June 21 bailed.

The People *vs.* Charles Young, petit larceny, Common Pleas, June 22.

The People *vs.* McCarthy, disorderly conduct, Common Pleas, June 25.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 28, 1867.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '68, R.	133	150	M. S. & N. I.	78
25,000	U. S. 5s. R.	108⅞	500	do	78¼
21,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '65	107¼	200	do ...s10	78
1,000	6s. 5-20 Reg. '62	107⅛	1000	do	78
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	110⅝	400	do	77⅞
27,000	do	110⅝	100	do	77¾
120,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	107¾	100	Ill. Cen. Bs.	121⅜
4,8500	U. S. 5-20s. '65. C New Iss	110⅛	20	do	122
100,000	do ...s30	110¼	500	Clev. & Pitts.	82
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100⅜	400	do	81¾
1,000	do	100⅜	2300	do	82¼
3,000	Tr. Not. 7-3-10s. First Ser. S'll	106¼	600	do	82½
1,000	do ... Sec. Ser	105⅞	800	do	82⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	66¾	31	Chi. Col. & Cin. R.	101
29,000	do	66⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	40⅜
10,000	do ...2d call	66⅝	100	do	40⅜
20,000	do	66⅞	200	do	40⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	99	1200	do	40½
7,000	do	98⅞	100	do	40⅝
24	Mech. Bank'g As.	114	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	63½
45,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¼	400	do	63⅝
1,000	do ...b15	26¼	200	do	63¾
10,000	do ...b10	26⅜	400	do	63⅝
4,869	do	25⅞	1000	do	63⅞
1,000	Erie R. 1st M.	101	300	do	63⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M.	88	500	Chic. & R. I.	94½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86	1500	do	94⅜
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79	70	do	94½
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	300	do	94⅝
5,000	Cleve. & Tol. 7s. n	93	100	do	94⅞
9,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	92½	7	do ...b5	95⅛
5,000	G. W. R. 2d M.	73	100	Ohio Bur. & Q. R.	142
45	Adams Ex. Co.	70	100	do ...b30	143
300	do	69¾	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	39¼
100	do	69⅜	100	do	39⅜
100	do	69½	200	do ...b20	39⅝
100	do	69⅝	100	do	39
50	Wells & Fargo Ex.	65	200	do	39⅛
100	do	64¾	50	do	38⅞
100	do	64⅞	210	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58⅛
73	do	65	100	do	58½
1	Am. Ex. Co.	68	300	do	58⅝
47	do	68	500	do ...b30	58⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co. ...s30	65	100	do	58¼
100	do	64	100	do	58⅜
100	do	67	100	do	58⅞
90	Mer. U. Ex. ...s30	20	300	Tol., W. & W. ...s10	47⅛
100	do	20	100	Tol., W. & W. Pr. s30	73
100	do	19	180	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
100	do	19¾	50	P., F. W. & C.	101
100	do	19⅞	200	do	102⅛
100	Canton Co. ...s60	47⅝	15	do	102
200	do	47¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83
200	do	47¼	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	114
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	31⅞	100	do	114¾
100	do	31½	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	117
100	Ashburton Coal	7	100	do	116½
100	do	8	200	H. & St. J.	57½
100	West. U. Tel. ...b3	44⅞	20,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67
100	do	44⅝	4,000	Missouri 6s	98⅜
100	do	44⅞	300	Canton Co. ...b30	47⅞
1800	do	44¼	200	do	47⅞
100	do ...b30	45	100	West. U. Tel.	45⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	31	100	do	45⅛
100	do ...b30	32	800	Quicksilver	31⅞
400	do	31⅝	400	Cum. Coal Pr.	32¼
100	Bruns. C. L. Co. b10	5	200	do	32¼
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	20½	200	do	33
500	At. Mail SS. Co.	108⅜	10	Mer. U. Ex. 30 Stop	19
205	Boston W. P.	24½	20	do	19⅞
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	141⅞	200	Wells Fargo Ex.	64⅛
7	do	142	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅛
200	do	141¾	150	Erie Railroad ...s60	64⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	109¼
300	do ...s30	104	100	M. S. & N. I.	78⅜
2700	Erie R.	64⅞	1,100	do	78⅞
800	do	64¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅜
1600	do ...s3	64⅞	200	do	83
100	Hud. R. R.	109¼	200	do	83⅛
100	Harlem R. x-d. ...s10	109	100	do	83¼
500	Reading R.	109	700	Chi. & N. W.	41⅜
200	do ...b10	109	100	do	41⅛
39	do	109⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅞
350	Mich. Cen. R.	109	100	Chi. & R. I.	95
100	do	109¼	500	do	95⅛
100	do	109⅜	100	do	95⅜
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	121⅜	100	do	95¼
400	do	120	200	Del. Lack. W. R.	130
			1200	Mil. & St. P.	39⅛
			100	do ...b30	39⅝
			200	do	39½
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58⅝
			30	N. J. Cen. R.	121½
			200	T. W. & W.	47
			400	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	103

SECOND BOARD.

451	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C '62 ... Small	110⅜	500	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅜
1,000	do	110⅛	1,500	Reading R.	109⅜
1,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s C.	100⅜	400	Mich. Cen. R.	110
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73	100	100	do ...b10	110
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ...ex-c	66⅝	100	do	110⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ...new	66⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	78⅜
30,000	do	66⅞	400	do	78⅞
100,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121½
50,000	do	26⅝	1,600	Chic. & R. I.	95½
50,000	do	26⅞	100	do ...b30	96
500	Adams Ex. Co.	69⅝	100	do	96⅞
250	do	68	500	do ...b3	95⅞
100	do	67¾	1,900	Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
900	do	68	1,000	do	84⅜
80	Canton Co.	48	100	do	84⅛
200	do	48	500	Chic. & N. W.	42⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	33	500	do ...b10	42⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	500	do ...b10	42⅝
400	do	45⅜	500	do ...b30	42⅜
3,0	Mar Min Co.	8	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65⅝
200	Mar. Pf.	21	200	do	65½
100	do	21⅛	300	do	65⅞
100	Boston W. P.	24⅝	1,000	do	65⅞
100	Pacific Mail	141⅜	100	Mil. & St. Paul	40⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	32	1,500	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	60
100	do	31⅞	100	do	59⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛	300	do	59⅝
1,300	do	104⅝	300	do	59⅞
700	do	104⅜	300	Tol., W. & W.	47⅜
100	Erie R.	65⅝	100	do	47⅝
3,300	do	65¾	300	do ...b30	47⅜
1,200	do	65⅞	53	do	46⅞
500	do	66⅛	350	P., Ft. W. & C.	104
600	do	66¼	350	do	103¾
130	Erie R. Pf.	75	100	do	103⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛	100	Chi. & Alt.	114⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C. b3	26⅛	300	Reading R.	108⅜
20,000	do	26⅜	1,500	do	108⅝
100	Canton Co.	47⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R.	114
100	do	48	400	M. So. & N. I.	78
400	do	48⅛	1300	do	78⅛
400	do	48⅜	800	do	78⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	31⅞	700	do	78⅜
100	do	31⅛	300	do ...b3	78⅛
800	Mar. Pref.	20½	3000	Clev. & Pitts.	82⅛
100	do	20⅝	600	do	82⅜
100	do	20¼	200	do	82
600	West. U. Tel.	44⅝	200	do ...b10	82⅛
100	do	44⅞	200	do ...c	82⅛
100	do ...b10	44¾	100	do ...b10	82⅜
100	do ...c	44⅝	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	94⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	104⅛	1800	do	94⅜
500	do	104⅛	400	do	94⅜
2500	do ...b30	104⅜	200	do ...b10	94⅛
400	do ...b3	104⅜	200	do ...s5	94⅝
2800	Erie Railroad	64⅛	600	Chi. & N. W.	39¾
1200	do	64⅛	2100	do	40
1300	do ...b3	64⅜	900	do	40½
400	do ...s10	64⅞	2200	do	40⅜
800	do ...c	64⅛	800	do	40⅛
200	do ...b15	64⅜	1100	do	40⅝
200	do ...s5	64⅝	300	do ...b10	40⅞
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	58⅜	1700	do ...c	40⅞
100	do ...s15	58⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅝
100	do ...b3	58⅛	400	do	64¼
100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅛	1800	do	64

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	26⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul	40
100	Canton Co.	47⅜	200	do	40⅛
100	do	47⅝	500	do	40⅜
200	Cum. Coal	32⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	59
100	Adams Ex.	70	100	do	59⅝
100	do	69	100	do ...b10	59⅞
100	Mer. Ex. Co.	18⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅞
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	66⅞	300	M. S. & N. I.	78⅜
200	do	67	200	do	78⅜
200	Quick. Min.	32⅛	400	do	78⅜
100	do	32	200	do	78⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	21	100	do	78⅞
200	do	21	1100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
100	Pacific Mail	141	200	do	83⅝
800	West. U. Tel.	45⅝	800	do	83¼
500	N. Y. Central	104⅝	1500	Chi., R. I. & P.	95
200	do	104⅜	300	do	95⅛
200	do ...s3	104⅜	500	do	95⅜
800	Erie R.	65⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	41⅝
1500	do	65⅜	2400	do	42
2200	do	65⅛	1800	do	42⅜
1300	do	65⅛	2000	do	42⅛
500	do	65⅜	600	do ...s10	41⅝
600	do ...b10	65⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	64⅞
600	do ...b3	65⅞	200	do	64⅞
200	do	65⅞	300	do	64⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	103½
500	Reading. R.	109	300	do	103½
100	do	109⅛			
200	Tol., W. & W.	47			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29	200	Reading R. ...b3	108⅜
100	Canton Co.	48⅞	200	M. So. & N. I.	76⅞
200	Quicksilver	33	200	do	76⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅝	200	do ...b3	76⅜
100	do	44	100	do	77⅛
100	do ...b30	44	200	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	120⅝
150	do	104⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅜
200	Erie R.	64⅛	2800	do	93⅜
600	do ...b3	64⅛	200	do ...b10	94
200	do	64⅜	500	do ...b3	93⅞
200	do ...b10	64⅛	200	do ...s3	93⅞
400	do ...s3	64⅛	200	do	93⅞
400	do ...s60	64⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	40⅝
200	do	64	200	do ...b3	40⅝
1000	do ...b4	64⅛	200	do	40⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅛	200	do ...b3	40⅜
1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	76⅞	1000	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅞
300	do	76⅞	100	do	63⅜
800	do	77	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	103⅛

FRIDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is again higher, and the speculative interest in the New-York and Western Railways on the increase. The actual business is getting to be very large, and the earnestness and confidence with which orders are given to the Brokers to buy for a further advance are in singular contrast to the late prolonged depression in the market, and the impunity with which most of the Railway property of the country was sold *short* on the Exchange under one prediction or another of its want of value and the poor condition of general trade and the Money market.

Among the New-York lines the greatest excitement was on Erie Shares, which, opening at 64⅛@⅜ ℔ cent., advanced in the course of the forenoon to 65⅞ ℔ cent., and subsequently sold at 66⅜ ℔ cent. The opinion gains ground on the Street that there is more than one wealthy party of speculators in pursuit of the control of the Stock, and that between them the figures of last Summer are ultimately to be again made at the Stock Exchange. New-York Central opened at 104⅛, fell off to 103⅞, again sold up to 104⅛@⅜, and subsequently went to 104⅝ ℔ cent. There was no important additional business done in Harlem or Hudson; both firm at yesterday's advance.

On the Western Roads the speculation was very active and excited, and the additional advance from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. The calculation by many of the old operators in the morning was that the market would go off, after the large rise of yesterday and the day before; but this opinion, as on Thursday, was disappointed by the heavy fresh orders which came into the Stock Exchange to buy. The Northwest Stocks, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and Michigan Central were in large demand, and an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ cent. paid on nearly the whole of them.

On the Miscellaneous Share list there was a rise of 1½@2 ℔ cent. on the Western Union Telegraph, which is not unexpected by the friends of the Company. The Pacific Mail also advanced ½@1 ℔ cent., and Canton Land Company and Cumberland Coal each advanced ½@1 ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales. The Merchants' Union Express continues to find increased favor, and sold at $19@$20 on the $30 ℔ share now paid in. Mariposa Preferred rose to 21 and Quicksilver Company to 32⅛ ℔ cent. The old Express Companies were 2 ℔ cent. lower on Adams, and the others lower than on Wednesday, from which we argue that the efforts of the old lines to crush out the Merchants' Union competition promise less success than a week or two ago.

We learn that the New-York Central Company have capitalized their lease upon the Athens extension from Schenectady to Athens on the Hudson River. This lease was on a cost of $2,000,000, in lieu of which 20,000 shares of Central Stock is directed to be issued to Messrs. VANDERBILT, DREW and others who built the extension and placed it under control of the main Road. An experiment was attempted, though unsuccessfully, to bear the Central Stock on this arrangement to-day, but the wealthy parties who know all about it regard the capitalization as greatly strengthening the Company. The Stock, after the announcement, advanced to 104⅝ ℔ cent.

The Public Funds were steady to-day and a fair business done at Thursday's quotations. The Gold Room was also steady at 137⅞@138 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's steamers were on the basis of 110 ℔ cent. for standard 60 day Bills on London. The steamers to-morrow will take out a moderate amount of Gold and Silver bars, received here by the last California packet.

We hear of no change in the general ease of the Money market at 5@6 ℔ cent., on call, to the Stock Brokers.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made on the Stock Exchange as compared with Thursday night. The Gold Room advanced on the political telegrams from abroad, to 138⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The shares of the old Express Companies were lower; the other Miscellaneous Stocks on the advance. The Railways were under continued excitement with various fluctuations of ½@1 ℔ cent.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100⅜	Northwest	39⅛	42⅛
U. S. 5-20s 1862	110⅜	110⅜	N. West Pref.	63⅞	64⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110⅛	110⅜	Rock Island	94	95⅜
N. Y. Central	104	104⅜	Fort Wayne	102⅛	103⅛
Erie	64⅜	66⅛	Pacific Mail	140⅜	140⅜
Hudson	109⅛	109⅜	Quicksilver	30	32⅛
Reading	108⅜	108⅝	W. U. Telegraph	43⅜	45⅛
Mich. Southern	76⅜	78⅜	Adams Express	71⅛	67⅜
Illinois Central	121⅜	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	26⅛
Pittsburgh	81⅛	85	American Gold	138	138⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	67	66⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	105	O'gn W. L. 1881	108
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	108⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
500 & 1,000, '81	113	5 ℔ cent., coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20s, reg., 1862	107¼	End. coupons, 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	10-40 reg.	100⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 50 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1872	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1873	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	48
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1874	99	Virginia ex c	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1875	99	North Carolina 6s	55
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1877	99	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	52
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛	Missouri 6s	98⅜
Ind. 5½ ℔ c. War loan	95	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	89
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1868	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss	99
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	100	California 7s. large b's	121
Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n	100	California 7s	122
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. l'n	88	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex. c.	68⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America	135	Metropolitan	126
Phenix	106	Market	110
State of New-York	111	Nassau	105
Commerce	114	Shoe and Leather	112
Mec. B. Association	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	110
Ocean	104	Manuf's & Merchants	100
American Exchange	116	Central National	107
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Consol'd 7 ℔ c. con	76⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Han. & St. Jo conv	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106⅜	Tol. & W. 2d M.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68⅛
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102¼
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	100⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅜	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-'72	105	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	62
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line	96⅜	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	112⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	92⅛
Ohio. & N. West. 1st M.	86		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $391,000; Gold Notes, $241,000; total receipts, $6,608,992 92; total payments, $4,453,113 54; balance, $136,423,886 25.

The Ocean National Bank will pay the July coupons of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will pay at the office, No. 108 Liberty-street, the July coupons of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,138,165. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	465	$206,267	796	$361,830	171	$75,431
Man. of Cotton	400	114,490	96	31,754	268	80,904
Man. of Silk	177	187,289	57	55,117	153	114,306
Man. of Flax	393	104,801	91	13,492	253	54,834
Miscellaneous	131	55,766	25	14,299	243	11,564
Total	1,566	$668,733	1,365	$469,432	1,075	$336,009
		469,432				668,733

Total entered ....$1,138,165 Total marketed..$1,008,742

Mr. JOHN H. KLIPPART, Secretary of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, has contributed to the Ohio State *Journal* the following on the wool crop of the State this year:

The reports of assessors of the thirty-four counties named in the table below, are all that have been received at this office, up to Tuesday, June 25. In the table will be found the number of sheep in those counties in 1865; the clip of these sheep is the clip reported in 1866; the clip reported in 1867 is of the sheep enumerated in 1866, while the clip of the sheep enumerated in 1867 will not be reported officially until 1868. We can, therefore, say nothing of the clip of 1867, other than that obtained by estimates and comparisons made on the previous clip.

In 1865 these counties had 2,251,206 head of sheep, while in the entire State there were 6,227,252 head: the number of sheep in these counties in 1865 were in proportion to those in the whole State as 30 to 83; while counties are in the proportion of 34 to 88. These same counties return 3,058,089 head of sheep in 1867. Now, if they will maintain the relative proportion which they did in 1865, so far as the number of sheep are concerned, then there will be in the State 8,460,712 head of sheep in 1867.

The clip of wool in 1865 in these counties averaged 3 85-100 pounds per fleece, but in the whole State a fraction over 3 35-100 pounds. The clip of 1866 in these counties averaged 3 22-100 pounds per fleece, but there is as yet no data at hand from which the average weight throughout the State can be ascertained. If the fleeces of 1867 are of the same average weight that they were in 1866, then these counties have realized a clip amounting to 9,847,046 pounds, or 1,147,630 pounds more than in 1865, and 676,580 pounds more than in 1866, notwithstanding the losses of sheep in

Drake County were	2,471	Pickaway County were	862
Fayette County were	6,709	Portage County were	12,188
Lake County were	6,239	Stark Country were	1,131
Madison County were	9,151	Trumbull County were	8,990
Total			47,641

In 1866, the 34 counties had 2,847,073 head of sheep, or 211,016 head less than in 1867, notwithstanding the loss of nearly 50,000 in eight counties.

In 1865 Highland County lost as many sheep as Portage and Lake together did in 1866, yet it did not prevent corresponding increase in other parts of the State, so that the grand aggregate exhibited a considerable increase.

If the estimated aggregate number of sheep in the State (8,460,712) in 1867 shall prove to be correct, and the average weight of fleece, as indicated by the returns of these 34 counties in 1866-'67 will be maintained, then the clip of 1867 will be between twenty-seven and thirty millions of pounds of wool.

There are 88 counties in the State; 34 only have as yet reported, but as the aggregate of these shows an increase of sheep over 1866, and as all the counties in which considerable losses of sheep are either claimed, or reported are embraced in these thirty-four, I think—judging from the returns—that the clip of 1867 will number as many fleeces, and think they will weigh as many pounds as in 1866. If the fleeces are lighter in 1867, it will be due to better washing rather than anything else.

COUNTIES.	No. of sheep in 1867.	No. of sheep in 1866.	Pounds of Wool sheared in 1866—returned in 1867.	Sheep in 1865.	Pounds of Wool sheared in 1865—returned in 1866.
Clark	81,680	77,859	258,940	69,657	235,573
Coshocton	182,777	163,995	583,451	139,352	450,718
Crawford	106,851	104,863	333,335	98,911	392,275
Darke	32,500	34,971	83,275	31,939	81,272
Fayette	57,826	63,535	173,183	60,808	181,433
Fulton	50,848	46,496	152,634	48,965	152,061
Gallia	39,876	37,459	125,900	35,528	70,105
Greene	53,636	47,316	141,533	41,010	126,351
Guernsey	186,901	158,521	501,950	133,859	448,213
Hamilton	8,158	7,864	16,731	7,064	18,846
Hancock	84,735	83,079	227,849	67,112	195,620
Henry	17,604	15,859	47,998	13,757	41,471
Highland	46,865	32,422	109,797	52,380	87,554
Knox	198,652	179,063	639,951	148,080	686,880
Lake	47,628	53,665	173,736	50,389	173,224
Logan	78,378	69,688	222,775	63,729	192,101
Madison	130,032	138,183	420,749	133,943	481,775
Mahoning	131,973	127,274	439,533	114,847	417,835
Marion	133,357	119,356	474,287	113,654	397,099
Mercer	28,117	26,888	64,352	29,084	67,451
Miami	24,453	23,487	124,378	23,955	72,034
Morgan	99,217	82,821	237,003	74,745	211,026
Morrow	161,319	142,539	478,940	99,847	418,153
Perry	109,824	100,274	128,138	84,317	312,931
Pickaway	45,142	46,004	127,443	43,421	103,234
Pike	24,217	21,500	39,983	19,569	33,213
Portage	125,545	137,633	494,754	121,124	465,786
Preble	20,138	19,585	57,023	18,030	69,438
Stark	158,470	159,601	472,453	132,960	426,526
Trumbull	124,015	133,005	476,619	125,938	468,634
Tuscara'as	172,547	159,113	485,687	132,072	452,547
Union	105,225	91,102	300,212	72,936	279,358
Vinton	45,285	39,154	105,377	34,661	84,312
Seneca	135,272	119,695	411,781	116,448	407,505
Total	3,058,089	2,847,073	9,170,466	2,251,206	8,699,416

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY is building, with the aid and supervision of the Government, the western half of the NATIONAL RAILROAD TRUNK LINE, between the Pacific and the Missouri River, and has the same authority, grants, privileges and subsidies conferred by the acts of Congress upon the several companies building the other portions of the line. It has in addition several important, exclusive local advantages in its favor.

First—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has been aided by the State and Municipal Corporations of California in money, credit and property, worth more than $3,000,000 in gold; and it will receive, upon the completion of 725 miles, more than $25,000,000 in bonds from the United States, or an average of $35,000 per mile.

Second—Its hardest mountain work was encountered at the outset, and is now nearly done. In a few weeks the track will be laid entirely across the Sierra Nevada range, whence the line is easy and inexpensive toward Salt Lake City.

Third—It enjoys a local business between the tidal waters of the Pacific at Sacramento, and the richest portions of California, Idaho and Utah, sufficient to make it *one of the best paying railroads in the world, independently of the volume of through traffic* which must concentrate upon it from the various branching connections at the East.

Fourth—Its business lies wholly in specie-bearing territory, its revenues are collected in *gold*, and its rates are fourfold those of leading Eastern lines. The operating expenses are now less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings, and growing less, while *its net earnings are three times its annual interest liabilities*.

Fifth—The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are *payable in gold coin*, and the agreement is made under the laws of California, where specie is still the currency, and where special legislation *authorizes and enforces contracts to pay in gold*.

These considerations, which give special stability and safety to its securities, are over and above the favorable conditions which it derives from the Government patronage. The amount of First Mortgage Bonds to be issued is limited to the same amount per mile as the United States Construction Aid Bonds, or to about one-third of the cost and value of the property pledged for their redemption. The First Mortgage Bonds have been expressly declared *a first lien, over all others;* the Government thereby, in effect, inviting private capital to join in the investment, and tendering therefor the first claim upon the whole property, equipment, &c.

The Bonds now selling are upon the portion now running within the State of California, the most valuable link between the two oceans, and possess superior claims to any class of securities now offering. They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency, have thirty years to run, and BEAR SIX PER CENT. interest, in gold, payable in New-York. At this rate they yield 8½ per cent. upon the investment, and afford an entirely safe and reliable investment.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 34 bbls. Ashes, 2,487 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 12,140 bushels Corn, 2,550 bushels Oats, 1,702 bushels Malt, 12 bbls. Pork, 955 pkgs. Lard, 579 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,142 bbls. Petroleum and 313 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand and steady.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but unaltered in value, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and prices have favored sellers slightly. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,900 bales, against receipts of 231 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,303
Receipts last week	8,648
Receipts preceding week	5,314
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	370,118
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	598,675
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	305,283
Exports since Sept. 1	423,756
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	91,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,811,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,432,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	237,500

FISH.—The demand has been quite moderate, since our last, at drooping prices. We quote Dry Cod at $6@$6 12½ ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 50@$20 50; No. 2 at $16 50@$18; No. 3 do. at $10@$10 50; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 38c.@43c. for Scaled, and 16c.@19 for No. 1, ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Continue dull and nominal in price at 78c.@88c. for Live Geese, ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in demand at $2 75@$2 85 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and unsettled in price to-day, closing quite heavily, under some pressure to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 20@$8 80; very poor to good Extra State at $9 25@$10 50; good to choice do. do. at $10 50@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 65@$11 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 20	@$8 80
Extra State	9 25	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 65	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 75	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@17 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $9 90@$11 70 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 75@$16 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $11 25@$14 50 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at from $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $6 10@$6 15 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 950 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and at the close quite heavy, especially for Spring. Sales have been confined to 6,250 bushels, including a small lot of No. 2 Spring at $2 35; White California at $3 02½@$3 05, and very choice *new* Amber South Carolina at $4 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much depressed in price to-day, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry even for home use. Shippers are keeping back for the receipts from the break in the canal. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 11 for new Mixed Western, closing at $1 06@$1 08 for good to prime; 80c.@$1 05 for unsound and damp; $1 12½ for old do., and $1 07@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 50 for State, ℔ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt has been neglected. Oats are in less request and again cheaper. We quote: New Western at from 73c.@85½c. for the whole range; State at 86c.@86½c.; Southern 82c.@83c. ℔ bushel; sales 49,000 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are less active at 20½c.@21c., and 23½c., respectively.

HAY—North River bale is in rather more request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 80 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Is held firmly, but is inactive.

HIDES—Are in demand at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been quite freely purchased, and has been very firm in price.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at former rates.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand and heavy, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 65; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 14½c.@15c. for Crude; 8½c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 35c.@37c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been quite heavy in price. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 15, cash and regular way; $20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25@$18 37½ for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 8½c.@9½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 14½c. for fancy do., ℔ lb.; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon is in good request at 12½c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 12½c. for Long Clear, and Stretford Cut, 11½c. for Short Rib, 11½c. for Long Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb.; sales 480 boxes. Lard has been in fair demand, but heavy in price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef continues scarce and quiet at $17@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are dull at $38@$40 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in fair request partly for export, at 7c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.14	@20
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	.18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	.15	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	.10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	.7	@ 9

RICE—Has been quiet at about previous prices.

SEEDS—Have been very dull, and prices have been wholly unsettled.

SPICES—Have been inactive at about former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at uniform prices; sales since our last 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12½c., and 154 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request from 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also, 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand at full prices; 1,450 bbls. Western, in bond, sold for 35c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1500 bales compressed Cotton, by steamer, at 5s. 16d. ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn by do. at 7d. ℔ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese by do. at 30s. ℔ ton; 95 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. by sail, and 35s. by steam; and 15 tcs. Tobacco by sail at 15s. For London 15,000 bushels Corn on private terms, 8 hhds Tobacco, and 30 bales Furs at 40s. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cronstadt a bark with Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 28.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

By Order of the Supreme Court.

House and lot No. 754 8th-av., 22x80 feet	$24,500
House and lot No. 752 8th-av., 19.7x80	16,300
House and lot No. 750 8th-av., 19.7x80	16,350
House and lot No. 748 8th-av., 19.7x80	16,700
House and lot No. 746 8th-av., 19.7x80	16,400
House and lot No. 111 Lewis-st., 20x100	13,000
House and lot No. 150 West 53d-st., 20x100.5	15,650

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Morrisania Property.

Estate of Nicholas McGraw, deceased.

Morrisania Hotel and Public Hall opposite Harlem Railroad; lot 221x174 feet	$27,000 00
Fourteen lots adjoining, each 25x100 ...each	300 00
Cortlandt-st., 3 lots NE. cor. Ella-st., 60x195 } &c., 4 lots adjoining above, 50x210 }	11,000 00
Ella-st., 22½ lots corner Spring-st., above 25x100 ...each	222 50
Ella-st., 13 lots adjoining, above, 25x100	1,850 00
Juliet-st., 37 lots, corner Butternut-st. and Walton-av., 25x100	8,000 00

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; would attend to a garden, and milk a cow if required; can furnish first-class reference from last employer; would prefer the country. Address THOMAS DUGAN, No. 205 1st-av., in boot-store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman and to take care of a small garden; the wife as good family cook, and will assist with the washing; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; his last employer wishes to obtain a situation for him as above; will be found good and obliging. Address his last employer, Mr. HATCH, No. 80 Nassau-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man as coachman or gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; considerable experience; refers to present employer. Call at private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, and to take care of a small garden and fruit; good references from his last place. Address J. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUATION as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 163 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, gardeners, waiters, footmen, watchmen and all male help can be supplied free of charge, thus saving the trouble, expense and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 884 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—A PARTY for many years connected with a leading stationery house in the City desires to make an arrangement in the same line of trade. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for three days.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR LET—Country seat on the East River, with an extensive water front containing 14 acres; fine dwelling, graperies, greenhouse, large stone stables, coach-houses, &c.; fruits and shade in great abundance.
W. H. RANKEN, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN THE lower part of the City for stores, also lots on 5th-av., 49th-st. and 9th-av., for sale.
J. JAY SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 2.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

A CHAPEL ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—Well suited for the commencement of a religious enterprise; possession immediately. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., ON AND BElow Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Thos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most complete and best paying farms in Monmouth County, N. J., seventy acres; location delightful; handsome modern dwelling, villa style, eighteen rooms; cottages for farmer and laborers; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay, as well as inland; all advantages of a fine country seat and paying farm; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; other fruits in abundance, choicest varieties; fine crop growing, and buildings and fences in best order; 25 miles from City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable, part can remain. Call on or address ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts; some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country-seat and farm, beautifully located on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., embracing 60 acres of superior land, well stocked, with the choicest kinds of fruit in abundance. The buildings consist of a handsome, substantially built house, containing 11 rooms, large carriage-house, stable, barns, cow-house, tenant-house, &c., all in good order. Price $9,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees and a small barn; all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Price $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IN a first-class location, a very desirable residence containing 14 rooms, and 10 lots of ground well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Also, at Yonkers, finely located on high ground, a large and roomy house, with stable and 2½ acres of land well fruited and shaded. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL gothic house and one acre of land, pleasantly situated at Nyack. Inquire of D. B. VAN HOUTEN, No. 51 Wall-st., or J. V. ONDERDONK, on the premises. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TREMONT, near "Jerome Park," for sale at a bargain; fine location; convenient house, fruit, &c.; owner going to Europe. Address R. A. B., Box No. 121 Station D, City.

MOHAWK VALLEY, SARATOGA AND Fulton County Farms, all sizes, at reduced prices; shown to and from the depot free of carriage hire. JAQUES, No. 268 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—210 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class laundress; can flute and polish; the other as first-class chambermaid; have five years' reference from their last place; no objections to the country for the Summer; wish to go together. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-rate cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce City reference if required. Apply at No. 167 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; is fully competent; or would do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; is an excellent tea waitress; is very capable of other things; or lady's maid, &c. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A LITTLE GIRL, 13 YEARS OLD, a situation to take care of a baby or run of errands. Call, for two days, at No. 94 East 11th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman to do general housework and sew, &c. Can be seen at 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 3 University-place.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

A DRESSMAKER WHO WORKS IN families by the day or week, has leisure for another engagement; no objection to go out of the City; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; references. Address W. W., Station F.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERSON WHO CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do family sewing wishes work in families by the day. Call at No. 241 East 31st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell fine steel engravings; chromo-lithographic portraits of eminent men, (in gilt ovals, 14x17;) also looking-glasses and family Bibles; extra inducements to first-class men. Apply at No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, colored; must have good references; will pay good wages. Apply early, at No. 884 Broadway. Room No. 10.

CASHIER WANTED FOR OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.—Those possessing suitable qualifications, with necessary experience, may apply by letter to ALEX. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ITALIAN BRICK VILLA, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN.—Black-walnut bedroom furniture; river view; five minutes' from depot; first-class neighborhood; horses and groom cared for if required. Rent $1,000, until April 1, to a first-class tenant only. Apply to owner, GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, for two months, from July 15, a furnished house, with 14 rooms; commanding a fine view of the river, within 8 minutes' walk of the depot; rent $150 per month; cow and chickens included. Address J. W. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURnished, for two months from July 15, with use of garden, which is in complete order; one hour from City Hall, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to F. W. COFFIN, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 31 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FOUNTAIN COTTAGE, CLIFTON, STATEN Island, completely furnished and ready for occupation, will be let for the Summer or a longer period, on favorable terms, to a careful tenant. Apply to D. EDWIN HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH stable, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate; possession at once. Apply to Mrs. BLACKWELL, Remsen-st., Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—ON ROCKLAND LAKE, A SMALL, plain, unfurnished cottage, with fruits and vegetables; rent for season, $250. Apply to G. A. HALSEY, No. 33 Nassau-st.

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THE UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE house in the vicinity of 9th-st. and 5th-av. Address WM. WIGGIN, Jr., No. 446 Broome-st.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LET—Both in good order and location. Apply to A. L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORE NO. 636; SECond floor No. 636; other office rooms and second floor No. 631 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED AT Fordham, near the depot, a cottage house, with garden, stable and carriage-house. Apply at 56 Gold-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST respectability, and who has a very small family, wishes to obtain the use of a furnished house at a low or nominal rent, to take care of and protect during the absence of the owner for the Summer; unexceptionable references given. Address HOUSE RENT, Box No. 5,612 Post-office.

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NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

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TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms $10 per week en suite for the Summer. Apply at No. 122 East 16th-st.

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COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JAMES S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

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STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. RAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—The Knoll House offers superior accommodation; fine drives, plenty of shade, &c.; five minutes' walk from the landing. Steamer *Mary Powell* leaves foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
JACOB COCKS.

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TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN obtain first-class board, with large, airy rooms, at an elegant private residence 1½ hours by Erie Railroad from New-York; location elevated, extensive views, mountain scenery and rambles, boating, &c. References—E. A. Stansbury, No. 31 Liberty-st., up stairs; E. H. King, No. 104 Duane-st.; F. M. Bacon, No. 79 Leonard-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE Hudson River; house large; plenty of fresh milk, vegetables, fruits, shade trees, stabling, &c.; entrance from Bloomingdale road and 91th-st., by Dr. Mott's lane, first house back of the French Institute. Inquire on the premises of C. A. FOGG.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY be obtained on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, thirty miles from the City; location elevated, well shaded and perfectly healthy; references. Address Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

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SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families can obtain first-class accommodations at one of the finest places in this healthful and attractive town. Address Box No. 27 Post-office, Great Barrington, Mass.

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UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

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Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing

COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

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NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

JUNE 27, 1867.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTERskill Falls, Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, A NEW HOTEL, Edgewater, Staten Island, (first landing from foot of Broadway,) opens on MONDAY, July 1, on the European plan, with all the conveniences of a city hotel. Communication with New-York every thirty minutes, over the finest sail in the world; house five minutes' walk from landing; carriages always in attendance.

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POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE IRISH BARON, and SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA and JACK SHEPPARD. Characters by Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JENNY LIND. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, SEA OF ICE; or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, ROB ROY; or, AULD LANG SYNE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph, and to the 18th inst. by steamship at this port.

The Pope on Thursday issued an allocution to 400 bishops, in which he praised their zeal toward the Church.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the treatment of Fenian convicts in Ireland report that they are well treated.

Omar Pasha's victory over the Cretans is confirmed.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a number of memorials, most of them relating to suffrage, were presented and referred. Mr. Greeley, from the Standing Committee on the Right of Suffrage, made a written report proposing a substitute for article 2 of the Constitution relative to suffrage. It provides that idiots, lunatics, felons, persons under guardianship or convicted of bribery, shall not be entitled to vote; nor shall any person convicted of having bought or sold votes at any election, and persons who may have made wagers on the result of any election, may be excluded from the polls. No person shall lose his citizenship because of his absence in the military or naval service. Mr. Cassidy, from the same Committee, made a written minority report, recommending that a proposition further to extend the elective franchise to colored men be submitted to be voted on separately from the rest of the Constitution. A motion to make this the special order for Monday, July 9, was lost. Numerous resolutions were introduced and referred to committees, and the Convention adjourned.

President Johnson, and the gentlemen accompanying him, left New-Haven on the steamer *Continental*, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock next morning. They immediately crossed to Jersey City, and after partaking of breakfast, departed for Washington on the 8:40 train. While at Jersey City a large number of persons paid their respects to the President and Secretary Seward, and the crowd gathered at the depot cheered them heartily as the train moved off. At Trenton, during the brief halt of the train, the party was cheered by a numerous assembly at the station. Philadelphia was passed without any demonstration being made. At Baltimore the party was met by Gov. Swann, and escorted to Barnum's Hotel. A large crowd gathered in front of the hotel, whereupon the President appeared upon the balcony and made a short speech, claiming that notwithstanding the fact, that he was called a "traitor" by some, he had stood faithfully by the Constitution. The President will to-day visit Annapolis to attend the session of the Constitutional Convention.

The trial of Surratt was continued yesterday, the Court-room being densely crowded with spectators, among whom were several members of Congress and many ladies. Lewis J. Weichman was recalled and his examination continued. He related all that occurred during the visit which he and Mrs. Surratt made to Surrattsville on the day of the assassination, and also what transpired at Mrs. Surratt's house on that night. From the statement it appears that Booth was at the house an hour before the murder. The afternoon session was consumed in the cross-examination of this witness. The Court adjourned to this morning.

Advices from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans, state that the Liberals have declared the 15th of May to be a national holiday in honor of the victory over Maximilian. The Mexican Press is unanimous in demanding the execution of Maximilian, and it is said that Gen. Escobedo threatens to depose Juarez if he permits him to escape.

The Charleston Savings Bank has been seized by the military authorities, in consequence of the managers having refused to recognize as preferred creditors certain United States soldiers who had deposited in the bank previous to the war.

A report is current in New-Orleans that Gen. Sheridan has been removed from the command of the Fifth Military District, and that Gen. Rousseau has been ordered to relieve him.

LOCAL.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham presiding. The actions are entitled Matilda S. Alldritt vs. Joseph F. Alldritt, and Rosa Pereire vs. Moses Pereire.

The Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., is adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day; Part II. until 11 A. M. on Monday, for the purpose of disposing of the balance of the short cause-calendar.

The New-York and Long Island Bridge Company have elected Mr. J. L. Brown, President; Archibald Bliss, Secretary; Herman T. Livingston, Treasurer; and Isaac D. Coleman, Chief Engineer.

The annual report of the Prison Association shows that during the year 8,411 outcasts were aided by the Association.

The twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute took place yesterday at Wallack's Theatre.

General business was less active yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed in favor of purchasers. Cotton was buoyant in price. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

In the line of family marketing, the main changes were a pretty general reduction in the price of new vegetables and fruit, in view of the increased supplies, with a comparatively good inquiry. In the fish way the most important change was a decline in salmon to 25c.@37½c. ℔ lb., on an unusually liberal stock and a fair demand. Meats were essentially steady, but dull.

Republican Conventions—Purposes of the Party.

The Republican State Conventions held within the last few days in Pennsylvania and Maine afford timely indications of party feelings and purposes in view of the special session of Congress.

So far as its regular organizations are concerned, the Republican Party has never countenanced the extreme principles of some of its leaders. When the question of reconstruction was in its earlier stages, and the proposed Constitutional Amendment formed the sum of the demands made by Congress upon the excluded States, the party Conventions in the North and West accepted that measure as a finality. Had the South ratified it promptly, the party would have been pledged by the action of its State Conventions to hold that ratification conclusive, despite all the dissatisfaction of the Radicals. The great body of the party, speaking through the Conventions, ranged themselves on the side of moderation and conciliation—content to take the Constitutional Amendment as a guarantee of the future safety to the Union and the future justice to the freedmen, which constitute the main ends of the reconstruction policy.

The obstinacy of the South rendered other measures necessary, and the legislation of the last session was the result. Its increased stringency grew out of the more urgent requirements of the occasion, as understood by the Republican Party. The objects in view are still the same. And the means employed are not more harsh than to the party judgment has seemed necessary for the completion of reconstruction. The first process—that of the Constitutional Amendment, with its dependence on the voluntary action of the Southern people—had failed. Compulsion was, therefore, substituted for voluntaryism, in no vindictive spirit, but under the conviction that Congress must do for the South and the country that which the South unwisely refused to do for itself.

And the party everywhere declares its adhesion to the present scheme of Congress as the sole basis of reconstruction. Individual Radicals may insist on severer penalties and renewed delays. They may threaten further legislation as preliminary to the readmission of the South. But the State Conventions which have been recently held vindicate the party from the suspicion of bad faith. In every instance these conventions have expressly referred to the acts now in operation as providing the measures by which they are prepared to abide. They affirm the justice of these measures, and to all practical purposes their finality. They have nowhere and in no manner, directly or inferentially, afforded encouragement to the ulterior measures with which the country has been threatened.

The Conventions of the Republicans of Maine and Pennsylvania are notable in this respect, because their resolutions have been prepared and adopted with a full consciousness of the spirit in which Congress will next week reassemble. The resolutions are firm, as they have need to be. They assure Congress of the hearty approval of the party to the full extent of the present legislation. But they give no encouragement to propositions or discussions tending to reopen the reconstruction question, undo all that has been done, and introduce new elements of strife and complication. A marked and most honorable moderation pervades the resolutions of both Conventions. They reveal, indeed, a determination to allow of no trifling on the part of the South. They are a pledge of further support if further measures be ultimately found essential. But in the meantime they sustain the reconstruction scheme as it is, with a candor and fairness that should do much toward counteracting the misapprehensions to which the violence of the extremists has exposed the Republican Party.

Mr. R. W. Millbank—Alderman Loew and the Common Council.

We commented yesterday on the testimony of Mr. Robert W. Millbank, in the Superior Court, in a suit brought against him for the payment of a sum of money, claimed to be due the plaintiff on an adjustment of accounts. Mr. Millbank alleged that he had paid certain sums of money for the benefit of the plaintiff and others concerned, which ought to be allowed as a set-off. Among them was one item of $20,000, which, as we stated, he said he had paid to "*Alderman Loew*" as the price of getting through the Common Council an ordinance permitting the People's Gas Light Company to lay gas-pipes in the public streets.

Both Mr. Millbank and Mr. Loew complain of this comment as having done them serious injustice. As nothing was further from our purpose or wish, than to do either of them or any one else any injustice, in this or any other matter, we republish the following from Mr. Millbank's testimony in the case referred to,—premising that if it had appeared from his evidence or otherwise that the $20,000 in question had been used for any corrupt purpose whatever, his claim to have it allowed as a set-off would necessarily have failed:

Robert W. Milbank recalled, and examined by Mr. Fullerton—Q.—State, if you please, as to this $20,000 item on the bill of particulars, that being the only one in dispute; whether you paid that out as a disbursement in pursuance of that agreement.

Mr. Field—That is a little too comprehensive—whether he paid it out, to whom and for what.

Q.—Did you pay it out? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—In cash? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—What did Dr. Elmer say in regard to that item at any time? A.—He approved of it, and he said that he thought it was a cheap investment; that the rights we obtained from it were economically got. Q.—Did he ever at any time object to it any way: A.—Oh, never; he always approved of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Q.—To whom did you pay it? A.—I paid it to Charles E. Leow. Q.—Who is Charles E. Leow? A.—At present he is one of the members of the Common Council; he was not then at that time. Q.—What was he at that time? A.—He was a clerk in one of the departments. Q.—One of the departments of the Common Council? A.—I think he was; I am not certain about that. Q.—Did you pay him that sum of money? A.—I did. Q.—In one sum? A.—I did. Q.—Was that before he got it or afterward? A.—After he got it. Q.—Before he got what?

Mr. Field—Before he got the franchise, of course.

Q.—It was after getting the franchise, was it? A.—It was. Q.—The franchise was permission from the Common Council to lay pipes throughout the City? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—That is, you got resolutions passed by the Common Council. Did you get it passed by the two branches? A.—I did not. Q.—Was it got? A.—It was got. Q.—That is to say, the Company got it? A.—It was got in the name of the People's Gaslight Company. Q.—The franchise was given to the Acetylene Gaslight Company? No, Sir; to the People's Gaslight Company. Q.—You gave $20,000 to Loew to get the resolution passed to allow the People's Company to lay pipes through the streets? A.—That was it. Q.—That was it exactly? A.—Yes, Sir. Q.—Now, when was that money paid? A.—It was paid some time in November, 1863. Q.—1863? A.—I think 1863.

The Court—This gaslight company was not in existence then, was it? A.—I think it was, Sir; I will not speak positively, but I think it was. Q.—Have you got with you the minutes of the Acetylene Gaslight Company? A.—No, Sir; I have not. Q.—I mean of the People's Gaslight Company? A.—I have; that is to say, I have the minutes previous to—

The Court—No, subsequent.

Mr. Field—Let me see when this meeting was; the first meeting was on the 30th November, 1864.

Mr. Fullerton—The first in that book, you mean. Q.—Have you any books to show when that Company was formed? A.—I have not. Q.—Is there anybody in the world who has? A.—I do not know that. Q.—You are the President of the Company? A.—No; not at that time. Q.—You are the President now? A.—I am now. Q.—And you cannot tell when the Company was formed? A.—Well, my impression is that it was in 1863; I could have given you the full particulars of it if I thought it was coming up here to-day. Q.—Where is that receipt? A.—It is at my house. Q.—What was it paid for? A.—It was paid for the right of laying pipe and lighting the City of New-York with gas. Q.—What did he do with the money? A.—I do not know. Q.—What did he tell you he did with it? A.—He never told me. Q.—What did you give it him for? A.—For the purpose I have told you. Q.—For the purpose of getting the resolution through the Common Council? A.—For permission to lay pipes and light the streets and avenues of the City with gas. Q.—What did he do to get it for you? A.—I don't know. Q.—All you know is that you gave him $20,000? A.—I know he was employed by me to get it. Q.—Did you give him any instructions? A.—No, Sir. Q.—None whatever? A.—No. Q.—Did you promise him any money for getting it? A.—Certainly. Q.—What did you promise him? A.—I promised him $20,000. Q.—Give us the whole conversation; state what you told him. A.—It is so long ago that I cannot undertake to give you all I said; I remember the salient point of it was as to the amount of money or the purpose for which it was to be given. Q.—How came you to see him? A.—He was sent to me; I think at least I was sent to him by Ex Alderman Boole.

The Court—Francis I. A. Boole? Yes, Sir. Q.—He sent him to you? A.—I think he sent me to him. Q.—Did you apply to Mr. Boole for information? A.—I had an interview with him on the subject. Q.—And in consequence of that interview you sent for him? A.—I either sent to him, or went to see him, or somebody sent him to me. Q.—Now when you saw him again, do you remember what directions you gave him, and what information he gave you? A.—I gave him no directions; I stated what I wanted. Q.—Did he tell you what he could get it for? A.—I think it was a matter of bargain; I think we participated in the talk so far as related to the sum, which was to be $20,000 in cash and some stock in Peoples' Gas-light Company. Q.—That was a portion of the fifteen thousand shares that you had, was it not? A.—I think not. Q.—Was there to be some more? A.—Some more what? Q.—Some more stock issued? A.—There was a capital stock of two and a-half millions. Q.—And the rest has been issued? A. I think the whole has been issued. Q. Did you not, on a subsequent occasion, meet the stockholders of the company and say that only fifteen thousand of the shares had been issued, and that you represented them? A. I stated to them just the fact that it had not been issued at that time; that was all. Q. Has any since been issued to pay for that service? A. Yes, sir; three hundred shares. Q. Three hundred shares issued to whom? A. To Mr. Loew. Q. Has he transferred it to anybody? A. Not that I know of; he could not without my knowing of it, I think. Q. That was your bargain with him—that you were to give him three hundred shares of the stock and twenty thousand dollars? A. Yes, sir. Q. How long was he in getting it through? A. I think, from the time he commenced the negotiation, at least a month. Q. Your negotiations with Mr. Loew? A. Yes, sir. Q. How long was the operation on the Common Council before they were safely delivered? A. I can't tell you that. Q. Two days? A. That I can't tell you. Q. Did you not get it through both Boards with great rapidity? A.—That is what I can't answer; it went through with rapidity; I mean from the time the labor began. Q.—How long was it? A.—Over a month. Q.—With the Common Council? A.—I don't know anything about the Common Council. Q.—It went through both Boards in one night? A.—I understand so; I can't tell whether it was night or day. Q.—Can you tell the jury what the $20,000 was for? A.—I have already stated; but if you wish I will repeat it. Q.—Can you tell what Mr. Loew did with the money you gave him? A.—I do not know. Q.—Did you pay this after the next resolution was passed? A.—I think I did, or the day after. Q.—And transfer the stock at the same time? A.—No, Sir, there was no stock transferred, or not until within the last year. Q.—This last year? A.—Within a year. Q.—Did Mr. Thurlow Weed have anything to do with the matter? A.—He had not. Q.—Was he consulted about it in any way? A.—He was not. Q.—He had not anything to do with the suggestion as to your seeing Boole or Mr. Loew? A.—He had not. Q.—And it never has been the subject of conversation between you and him?

Witness—Since the occurrence? Q.—Since or before? A.—I have no doubt I have related the fact since the occurrence. Q.—And about that time you did, I think? A.—I did not. Q.—Can you remember when you first mentioned it to him? A.—I cannot; not until after the Spring of 1864. Q.—You say that you told Dr. Elmer of this expenditure, and that he approved of it? A.—I did. Q.—When did you tell him? A.—I told him at the time the negotiation was going on; I told him at the time, before the money was paid, and how it was to be paid. Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him we had $20,000 to pay in order to procure the right of laying pipe in the City, and the rights that belong to gas companies. Q.—Did you not tell the Doctor that the $20,000 was for buying up the Common Council? A.—I did not. Q.—Nothing of the sort? A.—Nothing of the sort. Q.—Did you not give him any idea what it was for? A.—I might have given him an idea; I don't know that I did; I think I stated the facts as they were. Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him that I had engaged Mr. Loew to procure this right, and had promised to give him $20,000 and the stock. Q.—Did you tell him that you had gone to Boole? A.—I think I did. Q.—And that Boole had recommended you to Mr. Loew? A.—Yes. Q.—Where is Mr. Loew now? A.—I presume he is about the City; I have not seen him recently. Q.—You had no curiosity to inquire about it?

Witness—About what? Q.—About the expenditure—what he did with the money. A.—I have never inquired; I have no care to know; I know that I paid him the money, and I had no further curiosity about it; what became of it I never asked him, nor has he ever told me.

Redirect Examination—Q.—Was Mr. Boole at that time a member of either branch of the City Government?

By Mr. Field—He was Street Inspector, was he not? A.—I do not know.

By Mr. Field—Do you not know that he is the man who had charge of the streets for a long time? A.—I know that he held that office. Q.—Do you not know that he held it at that time? A.—I do not remember; I do not know that he did. Q.—Do you not know when his term began and ended? A.—No; but I know that we had a Mr. Boole for a Street Inspector.

PLAINTIFF IN REBUTTAL.

Dr. William Elmer, plaintiff, recalled—Examined by Mr. Field. Q.—Previous to the application to the Common Council for the franchise did you have any conversation with Mr. Millbank about it? A.—I did. Q.—What did he say to you, and what you to him? A.—He said that he could get a franchise from the Common Council, or rather, he proposed getting a franchise from the Common Council to lay pipes, &c., through the City, and that he would have to pay something for it; and I told him I would leave that matter pretty much to him, and he proposed to get the franchise here if I could get one in Washington, and the understanding was—

Mr. Fullerton objected.

Q.—What was said between you? A.—He said he would get the one here if I would get the one in Washington. Q.—Did he say through whom he was to get it here, or whom he would employ? A.—He said he could get them through Mr. Boole, of the Common Council. Q.—Was anything said about his having to pay anybody or anything? A.—He told me that he had paid through Mr. Loew to the Common Council for the franchise, $20,000. Q.—Did he state that he had purchased the franchise through Mr. Loew of the Common Council, and had paid $20,000 for it? A.—Yes, Sir.

That is the whole of Mr. Millbank's testimony on that point. His complaint against us is, (1) that we stated that he had paid this money to *Alderman* Loew, when in point of fact he was not *then* an Alderman, but only a clerk in one of the departments of the Common Council; and (2) that we conveyed the impression that he paid this money for the purpose of bribing the members of the Common Council,—whereas he might have done it simply as a counsel fee to Mr. Loew, or for any other purpose.

We admit that we were wrong in "conveying the impression" that Mr. Millbank paid this money and stock to an Alderman—the person who received it had not, at that time, reached that dignity—his election was a year or two later. Whether the impression conveyed as to the ultimate destination of the money was wrong or not, the testimony of Mr. Millbank, which we have given in full, will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

Alderman Loew's complaint is, that he is charged with having received this money as *Alderman*,—whereas he was only a clerk in one of the executive departments. We repeat that this was incorrect. He was not an Alderman at that time, so that he violated no obligation connected with *that* office in thus receiving it. He is entitled to the full benefit of this correction.

These, then, seem to be the facts of the case according to the evidence of Mr. Millbank:

1. Mr. Millbank called upon Francis I. A. Boole to learn how he could secure the passage of an ordinance giving the Peoples' Gaslight Company the right to lay their gas-pipes in the public streets.
2. Mr. Boole referred him to Charles E. Loew, then a clerk in one of the executive departments and since an Alderman.
3. Mr. Millbank saw Mr. Loew and agreed to give him $20,000 in cash and $30,000 in stock of the Company to get the resolution passed through the Common Council—Mr. Loew undertaking to do it for that amount.
4. The ordinance thereupon went through the Common Council "with great rapidity,"—within a month after the beginning of this negotiation, Mr. Millbank has understood that it passed both Boards the same night.
5. Mr. Millbank paid Mr. Loew the $20,000 in cash and the $30,000 in stock as he had agreed to do. He does not know what Mr. Loew did with it; he never asked him nor had he any curiosity about it. He desires it to be refunded to him by the parties on whose behalf and for whose benefit it was paid.

That, we believe, is the whole story. Mr. Millbank thinks we did him great injustice in conveying the "impression" that he paid this money for the purpose of bribing the Common Council to pass the ordinance in question. If we did, the public will be able to correct that impression from this simple statement of the facts of the case as sworn to by Mr. Millbank himself.

Legislative Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, after speaking of the absence of "specific proof" of corruption in the Legislature, and suggesting the reason why such proof has been withheld, you say: "The nearest approach to details was published during the last session by a *Tribune* correspondent, who evidently knows more than he has ventured to tell."

Your statement is correct, with a slight exception. I know a great deal more than I *was permitted* to tell. I would have ventured a full disclosure, but Mr. Greeley declined to print my communications—partly from prudential considerations, for he has a wholesome dread of libel suits, and partly by reason of his reluctance to damage certain parties who were liable to be injured by my revelations. I am persuaded that his apprehensions of legal proceedings were unfounded; for it is hardly conceivable that a purchasable member of the Legislature, reeking with corruption, would demand redress in a court of justice, however severely assailed.

If the Constitutional Convention shall guard against corruption in the future, the impurities of the past may as well remain undisturbed, for under existing statutes conviction and punishment are scarcely possible. On the other hand, if the Convention fails in its duty, I intend a thorough exposure of the bribery and corruption which have prevailed in Albany for the past fifteen years.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, June 28, 1867.

This will not be even so serviceable as locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. The Convention is not likely to provide any sufficient remedy against official corruption unless compelled to do so by public sentiment; and public sentiment can only be aroused to the absolute necessity of reform, by facts like those which our correspondent proposes to disclose when it will be too late for the disclosure to accomplish any good result. It will be very much like telling a man, after his horse is stolen, how thick the thieves were around his barn.

If our correspondent desires to submit to the public further facts in regard to legislative corruption, we shall be happy to offer him the columns of the Times for that purpose. All we require is that his statements shall be sustained by competent proof. The matter is one of overwhelming public interest, and neither the fear of libel suits nor regard for parties implicated shall deter us from performing an obvious public duty.

Suits Against Officers of Internal Revenue.

There has been an almost uniform tendency in the legislation of the United States to give to Federal officers the right to be sued for acts done by them, as such officers, before the Courts of the United States.

This was reasonable and wise. The powers and duties of such officers were the same in all the States, for they were derived from the same Federal law, and it was important that that law should be construed rather by tribunals which everywhere administered that law and that alone, rather than by those which, sitting in the different States, would bring to the consideration of this Federal law the various ideas and habits and modes of construction which prevailed in the various States. The former practice must tend more to harmony and certainty of decision than the latter.

Congress, however, has recently, in one important and complicated part of the law, adopted the opposite rule. The Internal Revenue Law, as at first passed, gave to the courts of the United States jurisdiction over suits against internal revenue officers for acts done by them as such. But in 1866 Congress changed this rule, and repealed the section of the law which conferred that jurisdiction. It is difficult to see what could have been the reason for the change. The probability is that it was the work of some lawyer in Congress, who had suits arising under the Internal Revenue Law, which had been removed under the previous rule from the State Courts, where he had brought them, into the Federal Courts, with whose practice he was not—as many lawyers are not—acquainted; and it was easier for him to change the whole system of the country than to study up a new law and practice.

It is still more difficult to see why those parties who had commenced their suits in the Federal Courts, and had no desire to change them, should not have been allowed to continue them there. Yet no saving clause was put in the amended act to protect suits already brought, and the consequence is that those parties will have to begin their litigation over again before the State tribunals.

In the Circuit Court of the United States in this City, yesterday, this new rule was brought up, greatly to the disgust of parties who had attended in Court, and were desirous to try a case against a Collector of Internal Revenue. The Court, of course, could not hear the case, and the parties may betake themselves to the State Courts if they choose. We believe this is the first time that the question has been raised as to a suit at law, though the same point had been held by Chief-Justice Chase in an equity case.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is hard to understand why there should be such a difference in the cost of Reconstruction under different commanders. Gen. Sheridan, if he fulfills his own expectations, will accomplish his year's work more quickly and at less than half the cost which Gen. Sickles estimates as necessary for his own Department; and Sheridan has confessedly the most refractory set in the whole South to deal with. Perhaps some reason for this may be found in the fact that Gen. Sheridan has hitherto confined himself to carrying out the strict letter of the Congressional programme, unceremoniously clearing away whatever he thought obstructive; while Gen. Sickles, not able to resist the instincts of his old profession, has ramified his powers into every legal detail of political, commercial and social life, requiring time, and men, and money, and various things which otherwise would have been supplied by the civil authorities of his department.

Mr. George Opdyke has done two good things in the State Convention, which redound to his credit. A day or two since he proposed, as the future qualification of impartial suffrage in New-York State, the ability to read and write. That may not compass every desirable quality in a voter, but it insures a certain amount of intelligence, both natural and acquired, which now seems almost the exception at our City polls. The second commendable act was securing the adoption of a resolution asking for a special committee of five to consider the subject of preventing official corruption. We trust their inquiries will have some practical result.

If our "destiny" of Western and Northern absorption is not "manifest," we must confess to inability of finding any other word that will rightly define it. It is undoubtedly true that we are in no great need of more territory; but our citizens of the Pacific coast and their British neighbors are evidently developing a sneaking fondness for each other that must finally come to the usual consummation. Under their present rule the colonists are cramped and hindered; their expenses for last year are estimated at $700,000, while all they can show to balance that is $200,000 receipts, and their outstanding liabilities are already $1,200,000. The interest on their debt is even now overdue, and British Columbia will either have to be supported in idleness by the old Mother over the sea, or married off to her thriving neighbor, who will give her a happy, useful and productive life.

It seems "the enterprise of this journal," which constitutes the major topic of certain Metropolitan papers, has its parallel among the "great dailies" of London. The *Daily Telegraph*, with brilliant style and classic lore, gave a report of the gymnastic exhibition held by Olmar, a new acrobatic star, at the Crystal Palace, and told how "the countless hurdles and stirrups, and bars and loops, and rings suspended from on high were brought into requisition by the indefatigable Olmar as easily as if he had been at once Briareus and some centipedal personage for whom the mythology of Lempriero may be searched in vain." Unfortunately, the fact was that the nets in which the venturous gymnast was to have been caught if he should fall, did not come in time, and the directors forbade the performance—except such innocent and innocuous tumbling and twisting as "the Great Olmar could accomplish on the stage." Imagination is a dangerous horse to ride, particularly for a newspaper.

It is proposed in the Constitutional Convention to cure official corruption by making every public officer swear that he will not allow himself to be bribed. This is scarcely an original idea. It is evidently borrowed from Senator Sumner, whose prescription for disloyalty and every other political evil in the South is a new oath. It is not likely that a corrupt public officer will hesitate about taking bribes, after taking such an oath, any more than before.

A hot and heavy "fire in the rear," from what he calls "a cabal in the Peruvian Navy," has driven Admiral Tucker to beat a retreat from the Peruvian service. This is the happiest possible settlement of an annoying point of naval etiquette. The ex-Confederate naval hero, puffed up by his prowess in Peru, had been discourteous to Capt. Stanly of the *Tuscarora*; Admiral Dahlgren indignantly demanded an apology, through Gen. Hovey, our Minister to Peru, and then, that being refused, withheld customary naval courtesies and made complaint to Washington; Peru held it a point of honor to stand by her Admiral. In that shape the vexatious dispute came up from the Bay of Callao, where, meanwhile, naval salutes between us and Peru had been suspended. Mr. Seward promptly indorsed Admiral Dahlgren's course in refusing to pay national honors to a paroled and unpardoned rebel, hoping his spirit would "long continue to animate and inspire our entire naval service." But he took occasion to direct the national flag of Peru to be saluted in all cases, and all civilities to be paid to our sister Republic. This distinction entirely satisfied punctilious Peru, who, to avoid future cause of quarrel, now gets rid of Tucker by accepting his resignation. Thus another brisk little diplomatic breeze, threatening to blow up a storm, quietly passes over.

The Chicago *Times* complains that the Nicolson pavement is by no means as good as it is claimed to be. We can assure that paper that the best way to be content with what it now has, however imperfect, is to try the Belgian pavement for a few months. Here in New-York anything will be an improvement on this latter abomination. We do not despair one day of having the modern Paris pavement tried in up-town streets and squares of New-York, because its merits will force us to the experiment. The difficulty now is that most persons suppose the asphalte system has proved a failure. This is far from true. The London asphalte pavement was indeed a disastrous failure, and so were the experiments in other cities; even in Paris it was similarly regarded six years ago, it being sticky in Summer and badly indented by wheels. But at this moment the asphalte in Paris, both for sidewalks and streets, is a triumphant success. The secret is in the nature of the composition and the way of applying it. For footways the asphalte is heated in cauldrons balanced on trunnions, and then poured into buckets, whence it is spread out smooth by hot irons. This machinery is obviously as simple as is used when water-pipes are laid or a roof is tarred. For paving streets the composition is a brown powder compressed by hot iron rammers and rolled smooth by hot iron rollers. The result is a pavement level as a garden path, easy and durable for travel, and—a blessing for half-crazed New-Yorkers—the sound of the heaviest wheels is muffled. The saving comes not only in horse flesh, but in the ear-drums and nerves of citizens.

We should be sorry to credit in full, without further confirmation, the Omaha dispatch about the alleged barbarities at Fort Sedgwick. The flogging of the trader with a hundred lashes was brutal; but the reported flogging of the soldier "for stealing a gun," besides being brutal, was illegal. The use of the lash is against the Articles of War; and the 54th chapter of the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, reads, in its third section, thus: "*And be it further enacted*, That flogging as a punishment in the army is hereby abolished." What Col. Dodge did with the citizen who sold whisky to his garrison we shall not discuss; but there can be no doubt that giving a soldier five lashes was itself a breach of law, and a perfectly needless one at that. Moreover, just at this time efforts are making throughout Christendom to abolish flogging in armies, France, America, Prussia, Austria and, the other day, even reluctant England, have now successively got rid of the lash, and no longer, as of yore, the cat sings in the air at every personal slip of men who bear up the honor of their country's flag on the field of battle. America's example was quoted in the House of Commons to aid the abolition of flogging in the British army. What right, then, has this single officer to stain our fair record?

The three Conventions in simultaneous session at Albany keep Mr. Greeley pretty busy. The Female Suffrage people had a hearing the other day before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention, and Mr. G. succeeded in obtaining from them the concession that, if allowed to vote, in case of a draft they expect to do their share of the fighting also. The country will have less fears of rebellion now than hitherto.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Attack on Fort Wallace, Kansas—The Indians Repulsed with a Loss of 20 Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 28.

The following special dispatch from Fort Wallace, Kansas, is published in the *Press* of this city:

FORT WALLACE, Saturday, June 22.

"This post was attacked yesterday by a body of about 400 Indians. The garrison, consisting of 40 men, belonging to the Third Infantry and Seventh Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Hale. Sergt. Dummel and private Bacon, of the Seventh Cavalry, and privates Woldroff and McNally, of the Third Infantry, were killed. John Haney and George Gaffney, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Joseph Winehouse and Patrick McCarty, of the Third Infantry, were mortally wounded. A number of horses and mules were also killed. The Indians lost twenty of their number, and after a hard fight were driven back. Another attack is imminent."

Fort Wallace is located on Pond creek, the South branch of the Smoky Hill River, and about ten miles northeast of the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division. It was called after General Wallace, and two years ago was known as "Pond Creek Station." There are accommodations for five hundred men, but, owing to the constant Indian depredations, the few troops that should be at the fort are scattered over the road between Forts Hays and Denver, vainly trying to protect the overland stages from the attacks of the savages.

Railroad Engineers Attacked—One White Man and Several Indians Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

Dispatches to John D. Perry, President of Kansas Pacific Railway, say Engineer Riley's camp at Wilson's Creek, twenty miles west of Fort Harker, was attacked by Indians yesterday, and John Kissler, of Springfield, Ohio, killed, and George Watt badly wounded. Five or six Indians were killed. All the railroad men near Buffalo Creek were driven away by the Indians yesterday, and the contractors' (McCormick's) camp burned on the railroad between Buffalo and Fossil creeks and abandoned. Troops have been sent out to protect the railroad men.

The Registration in Virginia—Illegal Registration.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 28.

The following are the colored majorities in registration to-day: Richmond, 113; Chesterfield County, 500; Henrico County, 200.

The United States Commissioner has sent Mark Downy on to the United States Court to be tried for perjury in registration against the provisions of the Alexandria Constitution.

NORFOLK, Friday, June 28.

Registration was completed to-day; negroes, 2,000; whites, 1,846.

The utmost good feeling prevails among all classes, the conviction being that the work was executed with fairness and impartiality.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, June 28.

The registration in this city foots up, thus far, 831 whites and 1,827 blacks.

Pardon by the President Restores the Right of Suffrage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 28.

Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States Attorney, in answer to a letter addressed to him, has expressed the opinion that the pardon granted by the President blots out all disfranchisement and reinstates the individual with all his previous rights, which he cannot be deprived of by any subsequent legislation. He says the elective franchise is one of the rights restored by pardon and amnesty. If a person thus pardoned be refused registration let him enter a protest for the consideration of the commanding General. The Attorney closes thus: "Next to a usurpation of power there is no higher grade in political crime than a timid abandonment of rights."

United States Attorney Fitch has seized 187 bbls. of Whisky on an order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Washington, D. C.

Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, June 28.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association has been held here yesterday and to-day. This evening the Association and its guests were entertained by a complimentary dinner at the Continental Hotel, about two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen being present. Speeches were made by Hon. John Hill and other distinguished gentlemen. The entertainment was of the most superb character. During the day the members of the Association went on a yachting excursion, and to-morrow they visit the places of historical interest in this vicinity.

The telegraph lines to this place are working splendidly.

Admiral Farragut.

The flagship *Franklin* did not go to sea on Thursday, as Admiral Farragut intended, and as we stated yesterday, having been detained by the weather in adjusting the compasses until yesterday afternoon. We are gratified to add to our article of yesterday, a pleasing incident on this subject. It was not unknown to the friends of Admiral Farragut that it would be highly gratifying if Mrs. Farragut could go out in the flagship. But both were unwilling to intimate a wish that might imply a disregard of the regulations of the navy. Mrs. Farragut and Mrs. Capt. Pennock had accordingly engaged passage in the *Fulton*, on the 6th of July. On Wednesday, however, President Johnson wrote Mrs. Farragut, not merely authorizing her to go, but saying he would be pleased to have her accompany the Admiral in his flagship—that the regulations of the service did not sanction it, but that all rules and regulations were suspended in the present case. The delicate but unprecedented and unsolicited compliment, was gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Mrs. Farragut, and at the suggestion of Admiral Farragut, Secretary Welles tendered a passage to Mrs. Pennock. The Admiral and both ladies left his residence at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, to steam down to the Lower Bay, whence the flagship put to sea at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

THE JULY SESSION.

Among the arrivals to-day are Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C., from Pennsylvania, and Gen. Lippincott, Doorkeeper of the House. O. H. Buxton, Esq., the indefatigable Assistant Doorkeeper, is also here, as well as Chief-Clerk Lloyd. Mr. McPherson will be here on Monday. Additional letters received to-day leave little doubt but there will be a quorum. The Democrats will be in the city, but not present in the House at roll call. A caucus on Tuesday night is talked of to obtain the sense of the majority on the length of the session and the questions for consideration.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Grant to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Sheridan on the progress of registration in Louisiana:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 28, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Returns from forty-three parishes out of forty-eight in this State show 87,941 registered voters, as far as reported up to present date.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S. A.

GOV. WELLS, OF LOUISIANA.

A private dispatch received here to-day from New-Orleans, says that Gov. Wells' threats about the Governorship are idle; that even if he should attempt any proceedings in his own behalf, he would be promptly arrested by Sheridan.

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President did not return to-day, having gone to Annapolis according to arrangement with Gov. Swann when he set out a week ago. It is expected that the party will return here to-morrow evening, and there is some talk of a reception at the depot.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee held another session to-day. It is stated that they have completed a report excepting any recommendation as to what action should be taken. The report is very voluminous, comprising a full abstract of the testimony taken by the Committee of the present and that of the last House.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Ordnance Committee was in session to-day at the Navy Department building, having removed thither from the Military Committee-room in the Capitol. Only four members of that Committee have yet arrived—Senators Drake and Howard being still absent.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An affidavit of the Acting President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, alleging the completion of an additional twenty miles of the road, commencing at the 345th and ending at the 385th mile-post west of Omaha, having been filed in the Department of the Interior, the acting Secretary has instructed the Government Commissioners to examine and report upon such additional miles of the road.

POSTAL SERVICE IN EGYPT.

An office of distribution at Port Said, Egypt, has recently been established by the French Post-office, to be served with mails by the French steamers of the Syrian line, leaving Marseilles branch on the 8th, 18th and 28th of each month, and the rates of postage, &c., applicable to the correspondence sent to or coming from the cities of the Levant in which France has Post-office establishments, has been extended to the correspondence between the United States and Port Said in the French mails, *via* France. The rates of postage to and from Port Said will therefore be as follows, viz.: Thirty cents per single rate of a quarter ounce on letters, pre payment optional; two cents each on newspapers, pre-payment required; two cents per four ounces, or fraction thereof, on periodicals, pamphlets, &c., pre-payment required, and the established domestic rates on all other kinds of printed matter, pre-payment required.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts for Customs from June 15th to the 22d inst. inclusive, at the ports below mentioned:

New-York	$2,038,232 88
Boston	353,813 17
Philadelphia	220,425 34
Baltimore	111,417 43
New-Orleans, June 8 to June 15	48,696 81
Total	$2,772,585 60

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $893,433.

FAILURE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has addressed an official letter to the Cashier of a National Bank in New-Hampshire, in which he states

"After the failure of a National Bank all its relations are changed; as a bank it has nothing more to do with its notes, whether mutilated or perfect. The United States as the legal endorser in effect becomes the maker of the note, and undertakes to redeem all the notes of such defunct or defaulting national banks as may be presented at the office for payment. This obligation is conclusive upon the Government, whether the securities lodged for the purpose with the Treasurer are sufficient or not. I, in effect, become not only the cashier of such defaulting national bank, but become the trustee of all its creditors, and am compelled to see that the interests of its creditors and of the Government are fully protected. Such notes stand in the same relation to the public notes issued by the United States, and will be subject to the same rules in their redemption."

REPORTED TURKISH VICTORIES DISCREDITED.

The report of the Turkish victory in Candia is not credited at the Greek Legation here. Its latest accounts from the seat of war were favorable to the Greeks, and there was no news of the confirmation of Turkish successes, since none have been achieved.

According to official information received to-day at the Greek Legation, the utmost enthusiasm prevails in Athens on behalf of the Cretes. The City Council of Tripolis, in Morea, decided to name one of the public squares after Semalrocopoula, a native of that town, the heroic commander of the convent of Arcadi, in Candia, which was blown up by its garrison, who preferred death to slavery.

The Greek Parliament passed a law authorizing the Government to lease out the draining of the lakes and marshes to Greek or foreign companies on highly profitable terms.

The Lake of Copais alone will, if drained, become a source of immense riches. Greece possesses a vast area of fertile soil, which has remained overflown and uncultivated under the management of the Turks, but which under this new law promises to add hundreds of millions to the national wealth of Greece.

Prof. Koeppen, a distinguished Danish scholar, for several years the Secretary of the late Librarian of the King of Greece, has arrived in Washington on business connected with his official position.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from Sante Fe, New-Mexico, showing that the Surveyor-General has made contracts for the subdivisional survey of the frontier townships and 120 miles of exterior townships boundary lines. These surveys embrace all the available lands in the valley of the Rio Hondo River, and the greater portion of that on Rio Bonito and Rio Burdoso River, and covers in the aggregate an area of 325,000 acres.

MARINE LIGHT DISCONTINUED.

The Ligthouse Board has received official information that the light on Bokel Cay, one of the Turneff Cays on the coast of Belize, has been discontinued.

COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Thomas McElrath, United States General Appraiser for the port of New-York, has been appointed one of the Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition.

THE WIFE OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Mrs. Juarez, wife of President Juarez, left this city this morning for New-Orleans, on her way home.

FUNERAL OF DR. JONES.

The funeral of the late Dr. William Jones took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens, a number of army and navy officers, and the Medical Society of this District.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Assistant W. G. Simon has been promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon. Acting Engineers F. Ilsby and E. Studly have been ordered to Coast Survey duty. Passed Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell A. Wade has been honorably discharged.

Reported Supersedure of Gen. Sheridan by Gen. Rousseau.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 28.

A rumor is current here that Gen. Sheridan has been relieved by Gen. Rousseau. In consequence of this rumor, the *Times* of this afternoon contains an eulogistic biography of the latter General.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

Answer of All the Executive Committee and of the Attorney of the Merchants' Union Express Company to the Complaint of Stephen P. Waterbury—Denial of Every Material Allegation Contained in the Complaint.

Supreme Court—City and County of New-York.—Stephen P. Waterbury, Plaintiff, *vs.* John N. Knapp, sued by the name of John M. Knapp, Elmore P. Ross, William H. Seward, Jr., William C. Beardsley, Theodore M. Pomero H. W. Slocum, Clinton F. Backus, Elliot G. Stork and John A. Green, Jr., Defendants.—Answer.

The above-named defendants, by Sewell & Pierce, their attorneys, come and defend the said action, and for answer to the complaint therein say, upon information and belief, that the said plaintiff is not the real party in interest, but that he is an obscure person, having no actual interest in said action. That this action is brought by and for the benefit of the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company and the United States Express Company, or some one or more of said Companies.

For a second and further answer the said defendants admit that in January, 1865, they associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a joint stock association, to be styed the "Merchants' Union Express Company," and did prepare and sign certain articles of association for that purpose; and they aver that the said plaintiff and all other persons who became subscribers to the capital stock thereof, did afterwards, either in person or by attorney, sign and subscribe said articles of association.

The said defendants, further answering, say that subsequent to the forming of said association, they caused to be issued and circulated a prospectus setting forth the objects of said association, the reasons for forming and organizing the same, and the general benefits to result therefrom to the public, and those who should become interested therein; that the said prospectus was not signed by the said defendants or any of them, but it appeared by the same that the said defendants were members and officers of the said Company. That the matters stated in articles nine and ten of said prospectus, copies of which are set forth in said bill of complaint, were true, so far as the same professed to state facts, and so far as the same expressed the belief and opinion of these defendants, such belief and opinion were truly expressed therein; that the business of Express Companies had been theretofore done, and has since been done strictly for cash, and with a fair and reasonable tariff of rates, the daily cash receipts would not only meet the daily expenses, but furnish surplus for dividends; and that at the time of the issuing the said prospectus, no reason was known why the said defendants and the said Merchants' Union Express Company would not be enabled to fix a fair and remunerative tariff for freight, and the said Company expected so to do; that the said defendants had been assured of a remunerative business from stockholders and others interested in the success of the Company, and those assurances have been more than met and fulfilled, and the business of the said Company has been largely in excess of that which they had anticipated; and it was the belief of the defendants that a small percentage only of the subscription would be required to put the business in working order, and but a small percentage was required for that purpose; and it was then believed that the receipts would thereafter maintain and extend it, and but for the causes hereinafter mentioned, such belief would not have been disappointed.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that they have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief that the said plaintiff relying on the statements contained in the said prospectus, or relying on the supposed honor and integrity of the defendants, subscribed for fifty shares of the stock of said Merchants Union Express Company, but they admit that he did subscribe for that number of shares of the stock of said company.

That the capital stock of the said Company was by the said articles of association originally fixed at $15,000,000, to be divided into 150,000 shares of $100 each, with liberty to increase the same by a vote of three-fourths of the Executive Committee, or by a vote of three-fourths of the trustees at any regular annual meeting, but after a large amount of the stock had been subscribed for, and while subscriptions were being made thereto, the Executive Committee, by a vote of three-fourths of the members thereof, *did* increase the said capital stock to the amount of $20,000,000, to be divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each, with the approval of three-fourths of the Board of Trustees.

And these defendants, further answering, say that the said articles of association, to which the said plaintiff by his signature thereto became a party, contained the following, among other clauses:

"The stockholders of the Company shall not be liable to any person dealing with it, or for its debts or liabilities, or upon any contracts made with or by it, to an amount exceeding the amount unpaid upon stock respectively held by them, and a further amount equal to the amount of the stock so held by them respectively."

And the said Company became and was organized by the said written articles of association as a joint stock association, and the members thereof and shareholders therein became subject to all the liabilities imposed by law upon members of joint stock associations thus organized, modified only by the provision aforesaid, so far as the same has been or may be incorporated into contracts made by the said Company or by its officers or agents; and whether the said association did thereby become a common partnership, in which each of the shareholders, including the plaintiff, became a member, and in which all the said shareholders are severally personally liable for the debts of the said Company after execution against the President thereof in his representative capacity shall have been returned unsatisfied, these defendants are not advised.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that the said defendant, John N. Knapp, was and is a member of the Executive Committee, in addition to the individuals named as such in the complaint. That by one of the articles of the said articles of association, the sole management of the business, stock, funds, property and concerns of the said Company are devolved upon and intrusted to the Executive Committee, who have authority to appoint and remove at will all agents, servants, subordinates and employes whatever, necessary to the conduct of the business, and have power to make by-laws for the government of the Company, its officers and agents, not inconsistent with law and with these articles, with authority to call in and demand from the stockholders and stock subscribers respectively all such sums of money by them subscribed for stock, at such times and in such payments or installments as such Committee shall deem proper.

And these defendants, further answering, say that assessments and calls have been made by the said defendants upon the stock subscribed for at different times and amounts, amounting in the aggregate up to the time of the commencement of this action to the sum of 25 per cent.

And that the plaintiff has paid upon his stock at different times the aggregate amount up to the time of the commencement of this action, the sum of twenty-five per cent., which said payments were made at or about the time the several calls were made.

That at the time the said plaintiff subscribed for the stock of the said Company he subscribed a paper or agreement, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "A," and that subsequently a certificate was issued to him, a copy of which, in blank, is hereunto annexed, marked "B;" but whether the said plaintiff still retains and owns the said certificate, and has the same in his possession, the said defendants are ignorant and uninformed.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that the person from whom said plaintiff alleges that he purchased 100 shares of stock, did become a subscriber in the same form, and by a like agreement, for 100 shares of said stock, and did pay 25 per cent. thereon, and did receive therefor two certificates, each for fifty shares of said stock, in the same form as that delivered and issued to the said plaintiff; but whether the said person so as aforesaid mentioned has at any time sold and assigned to the said plaintiff the said stock and certificates, the said defendants have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, and there is no transfer of said stock on the books of the said Company, to the said plaintiff.

And these defendants, further answering, deny that a large number of the subscribers to said stock, when calls were made upon them beyond the ten (10) per cent. specified in said prospectus, became dissatisfied therewith, and refused to pay any further sums upon their subscriptions; on the contrary, but a comparatively small portion of the calls made upon the said stock hitherto remains in arrears and unpaid.

And defendants deny that the increase of the capital stock of the said Company, and the number of shares thereof, was made to procure further funds for the business of the said Company; but the same was made as a matter of expediency after the said $15,000,000 of stock had been subscribed for, and before the commencement of the business of the said Company, and with a view to enable many who desired to become interested in the Company to subscribe therefor, which action was then, and has been since, approved, and the said increase has been ratified and approved by three-fourths of the trustees of the Company; that the said increased capital stock was not sold or disposed of by the said defendants in any other way than as they received subscriptions therefor, as they did for the original capital, and no distinction was made at any time or for any purpose between the original and the increased capital; and the defendants jointly and severally deny, and each for himself denies, each and every allegation contained in the fourth paragraph of said complaint, and states and avers that each and every part thereof is utterly untrue and without foundation. And the said defendants deny that at any time or for any purpose any stock has been issued to any person or persons or corporation, as full paid stock, or purporting on its face to be full paid stock, and not liable to future assessments; on the contrary, they aver that all the stock that has been issued, or for which certificates have been given, has been issued in the same form, and all subject to future assessments, and none has been issued upon which any allowance or credit has been made or given beyond the amount which has been actually paid by the subscriber therefor or holder thereof; that upon none of the said stock which has been issued no more than 25 per cent. had been paid at the time of the commencement of this action, and every part of the said stock is now liable to an assessment to the full amount beyond the amount paid thereon; and upon the stock upon which less than 25 per cent. has been paid, the holders thereof are liable to pay for the full amount which has not been paid, and they deny that any stock has been issued or promised directly or indirectly by them, or by the said Company, or by any of its officers or agents, as gratuities to Dean Richmond, E. C. Scranton, both now deceased, or any other person or persons, for any purpose or under any pretence or pretext whatever; and they aver, upon their belief, that no information of the matters stated in the fourth paragraph of said complaint could have been communicated to the plaintiff or any other person from any source worthy of credit.

And these defendants say, that they are greatly surprised at the allegation on this subject contained in said complaint, and their surprise is increased when they consider that the only persons named in the complaint as having received stock gratuitously are now dead and cannot speak in their own vindication.

And the said defendants, further answering, deny that the defendants disposed of all or any of the money paid in upon subscriptions for stock in an extravagant, injudicious or unwonted manner; on the contrary thereof, they aver and state that the money and funds of the said Company, received for the said stock, and from every other source, has been expended and laid out judiciously and economically by the said defendants, and under their direction, in the purchase and acquisition of the necessary property, offices, buildings, horses, wagons, harness, safes, stationery and other equipments, and in advertising and doing other things necessary and indispensable to the proper prosecution and carrying on of the business for which the said Company was organized, except so far as they have the funds and moneys of the said Company still on hand unexpended; and that all of the said purchases have been made at reasonable and proper rates, and upon favorable terms, as favorable as could have been made by any other person or corporation.

And the defendants, further answering, say, that at a meeting of the Trustees of the said Company, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th day of June, 186 , a full statement of the business and affairs of the said Company, since its organization, its receipts and disbursements were submitted to the said Trustees, and the affairs and business of the said Company were thoroughly investigated and examined by the said Trustees; and the said Trustees after a full examination of the same, unanimously voted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, have carefully examined the reports of the different members of the Executive Committee, and the books and papers of the Company, together with the general administration of the affairs of the Company by the Executive Board, and we fully indorse their administration as able, wise and prudent, and we take great pleasure in tendering to the officers and Executive Committee our thanks for their vigilance and success in directing the business of the Company.

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, solemnly pledge our honor as business men to the friends and stockholders of the Company that we shall stand by its fortunes and relax no energies to promote its interests and success.

And these defendants, further answering, *deny* that they as officers of the said Company have severally voted to themselves a salary at the rate of $12,000 per annum, but they aver that the said Executive Committee and the several officers of the Company receive only a moderate and reasonable salary for their services, and much less, it is believed, than is paid for like services in other Express companies: and the sums paid to and received by them have been submitted to the Board of Trustees, and they deny that the said payment for salaries or any other of the disbursements and payments of the said Company have been at a "magnificent rate," on the contrary, they aver, that great efforts have been made, and are constantly making, to reduce to, and keep the expenses and disbursements of the Company at the lowest figure consistent with its efficiency, and the proper and safe discharge of the large business transacted by it: that every effort has been made to conduct the business, and the same has been conducted and is conducted with strict economy and with the sole regard to the interests of the associates, including the said plaintiff; and no lavish expenditures of any kind have been made, and no expenditures which the defendants believe could properly be withheld.

And these defendants further answering, say that the expenses of organizing the said company and establishing and commencing its business were necessarily large. And the said defendants admit, that if the property which they now have on hand were sold by a receiver, or at public auction by a forced sale, it would not probably bring sufficient to make a return to the associates of the full amounts which have been paid by them upon their subscriptions; but they aver that the property, business contracts and franchises of the said company are worth intrinsically very much more than the amounts and sums which have been paid by the said associates upon and for their said stock.

And these defendants, further answering, admit that at the time of the formation of the said Company there were then, and are now existing, three other express companies, as named in the said complaint, and the said fact was, at the time of the said organization of the said Company, and at the time of the subscription by the said plaintiff and by the said person from whom the said plaintiff alleges he purchased his stock, well known to the public and to the said plaintiff, and to every other subscriber; and it was well understood and known by the public and by the said plaintiff and all other subscribers for stock, that the said Merchants' Union Express Company would necessarily come in competition with some or all of the said existing express companies, and would necessarily be very greatly impeded and obstructed in the establishment of the business of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, and the subscribers to the said stock, including the said plaintiff, became subscribers thereto with all the knowledge upon that subject which the said defendants had at the time; and the said Merchants' Union Express Company was formed and organized for the purpose, among others, of destroying the monopoly which existed in and by means of the said existing companies, and to enable the public to have the benefit of express companies without submitting to the extortion to which they had been theretofore subjected; and it was well understood by the subscribers to the stock of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, that its lines and routes of business would necessarily be over the same railways and lines of communication which were traversed by the said three existing companies, and that it would be necessary for the managers of the said Merchants' Union Express Company to obtain, by contract or contracts, the right of transportation over the said roads, and that a reasonable compensation would necessarily be paid therefor; but they deny that any stock had been issued to any person for such rights, either gratuitously or otherwise: that in anticipation of the business of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, it was necessary for the said Company to make the necessary contracts and arrangements with the said railroads, and it was expected and demanded of the said defendants and the Executive Committee of said Company, that such contracts and arrangements should be entered into, that the business of the said Company could not be commenced without such contracts and arrangements. They deny that said contracts have been made with any railway company or companies at ruinous or extravagant rates, or that the said Merchants' Union Express Company has agreed to pay one railroad company at the rate of $900 per day and another at the rate of $3,000 per day; and the said defendants aver that the said contracts which they have made with the several railroads over which their freight and express matter are carried, so far as the said railroads are used and employed by other express companies, have been in the same form and at the same rates and upon the same terms as the contracts made with the other express companies for the use of the same roads, and not other or different; that in all instances they have the use of the several railroads employed by them upon equal terms with the other express companies passing over the same roads. And they further aver that the facilities for which they contracted and agreed with the railroad companies in anticipation of the wants of their business, have not proved equal to their actual business requirements, and that where they have agreed to use and pay for a given number of cars per day, they have in most instances had occasion to use and employ a larger number of cars from the first; and that in every instance the arrangements and agreements made with railroad companies have been as favorable to the said Merchants Union Express Company, and reasonable in price and terms, as with the other express companies, as said defendants are informed by the officers of said railroad companies and believe.

And the said defendants, further answering, deny that to enable the said Merchants Union Express Company to compete with said other three companies, the said defendants actually reduced the rates of express charges to fifty per cent. less than the usual rates of charges by the other three companies, but they admit that they did establish a tariff of rates of express charges much more reasonable than that which had been demanded and charged by the then existing companies, but a tariff which would have given, as these defendants believe, a remunerative profit to the express company and to its shareholders; and, could they have been permitted to transact their business upon that tariff, or any tariff which they fixed or contemplated fixing, they would have been enabled to transact their business at a profit to their stockholders, and to extend their lines without calling upon their stockholders for more than the first ten per cent. They deny that any tariff of rates fixed by or for the Merchants Union Express Company was or is less than the ordinary railroad fare for freight.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that the said Merchants Union Express Company, or its managers or officers are not in fault for the present reduced rate of express charges, that at or about the time of the commencement of business by the said Merchants Union Express Company, the said three existing express companies, acting in concert and combination, reduced their tariff of charges over and upon all routes which could in any way come in conflict or competition with the said Merchants Union Express Company, to a point which would give the express companies no profit, but rather result in a loss, hoping and intending thereby to ruin the said Merchants Union Express Company, and to destroy the value of its stock and incapacitate it from serving the public; and the said Merchants Union Express Company were driven to a somewhat further reduction of their tariff and rates of charges; but they never have put their tariff of rates and charges as low as that which has been fixed and acted upon by the said other companies.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that in October, 1866, the United States Express Company issued to its superintendents and agents a "private and confidential" circular, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"(Private and Confidential.)

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
BUFFALO, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Superintendents and Agents of the United States Express Company:

"An organization known as the 'Merchants Union Express Company,' has commenced an express business over some of the routes occupied by this Company. Our superintendents and agents are instructed, under no circumstances, to have business relations with this organization, directly or indirectly. No express matter of any description is to be received from them, or delivered to them, whether paid or unpaid, consigned or unconsigned.

"You are also instructed to retain the business of the United States Express Company at whatever reduction in price may be necessary, on all routes where 'The Merchants Union Express Company' comes in contact with this Company. To accomplish this, you will, from time to time, reduce the rates of transportation on all express matter to such a figure as, in your judgment, will not only secure the business, but preserve the most friendly relations with the patrons of the Company and the public generally.

"*Upon routes where there is no competition you will maintain rates, unless otherwise instructed from this office.*

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY KIP, General Superintendent."

And these defendants are informed and believe that each of the other express companies named, issued at or about the same time a like circular to their respective superintendents and agents, and they aver that the facts that such circulars had been issued, and were being acted upon, were soon thereafter communicated to the said plaintiff and the other stockholders of the said Merchants Union Express Company, and several of the calls made upon the stock of said Company were thereafter paid by said plaintiff without objection.

And the said defendants, further answering, say that the said three companies are now doing business, and all that they can get, at rates lower than the charges fixed by the said Merchants Union Express Company; and the managers of the said Merchants Union Express Company were driven to the alternative of abandoning their business and their organization, which would have resulted in a loss to the stockholders and the permanent reëstablishment of the monopolies before mentioned, or to reduce their rates and charges to something near the point at which the other competing express companies were carrying express matter.

And these defendants, in further answering, say, that at the time they commenced the business of carrying express matter, the lines and routes covered by them were about 4,000 miles in extent: that from that time, which was some time in October, 1866, to the present, they have extended their lines and routes by about 11,000 miles, and are now covering and carrying express matter over lines and routes nearly 15,000 miles in extent; that this extension of their business was necessary to give full effect to their organization, and to enable them to obtain and carry express matter over the routes and lines first established, and has been attended with very large expenses.

And the said defendants, further answering, say that the rapid extension of their lines and routes, as aforesaid, was necessitated by the persistent refusal of the old express companies as common carriers to receive from the said Merchants Union Express Company, or to deliver to it, any express or freight matter, thereby involving on the part of the said Merchants Union Express Company a much larger and more rapid expenditure of money than was contemplated, or could possibly have been foreseen at the time of the organization of the said Company.

But these defendants deny that the said Company has since it commenced business transacted the same at a loss of several hundred thousand dollars per month. They admit that the business has not resulted in a profit; but they aver, upon their belief, that it has not been as disastrous, or at so great a loss, as has been the business of other companies during the same period.

These defendants, further answering, deny that if the said Company were now wound up, and its contracts with railway companies retired and its debts paid, that there would be little or no *residuum* for division among the associates. They admit that they have full knowledge of the result of the business of the said Company, and that the receipts of said Company, from its earnings, has not enabled the Company to make a dividend among the stockholders, but that it has established a business, and has acquired property franchises and contracts of great value, and its business has been more successful and profitable than that of any other three express companies during the same period. They deny that the said Company is insolvent or unable to pay its debts and obligations. On the contrary thereof, they aver, that the said Company owes no debts, and never has been indebted, beyond some small amounts for daily current expenses, the bills for which have been paid as they have been presented; and they have at all times had on hand, and have now on hand, several hundred thousand dollars over and above all claims and demands which can in any contingency come against the said Company. And they aver and say, that the said Executive Committee have no power or authority to contract debts and liabilities against the Company to an amount exceeding the funds in the hands of and belonging to the Company, over and above all indebtedness.

And these defendants further answering say, that that the rights, property, franchises and business of the said Company are very valuable—worth very much more than the amount paid in by the stockholders of the said Company, and that, properly used and managed, the business of the said Company will result successfully, and, in the end, the stockholders will receive large returns for the investments made, as these defendants believe.

And these defendants in further answering say, upon belief, that this action is instigated and brought in the interest and for the benefit of the three existing companies before mentioned, or some one or more of them as a last and desperate effort to destroy the said Merchants Union Express Company, and to regain the position they have lost, and to return to the former extravagant and extortionate charges.

And these defendants, further answering, admit that they have received upon the stock and in the business of the said Company over $2,000,000 since the organization thereof as alleged in the complaint; but they deny that the same or any part thereof, has been recklessly or foolishly squandered. On the contrary, they aver, that every dollar of the same, except the amount now remaining on hand, has been economically and properly expended in and about the business of the said Company, and in extending its lines and advancing its interests; and the said call of 10 per cent., which has recently been made, has been made with the view to strengthen the said Company and enable it efficiently and successfully to contend with the unscrupulous competition and the obstacles which have been interposed by the existing express companies aforesaid, and to enable the said Merchants Union Express Company fully to accomplish the purposes of its organization, and to place it upon a footing beyond all question, and which will enable it to transact its business with profit to its stockholders, and with safety to the public.

And these defendants, further answering, say that although at the time they commenced their said business operations they had assurances and promises from every part of the country of business to a large amount, that business has, in fact, greatly exceeded in amount all the said promises and assurances, and all the expectations of the said defendants.

And these defendants, further answering, say, that they deny, and each for himself denies, that the said Company is insolvent, or that they have any knowledge of any such insolvency, or that the said losses of the said Company are ruinous, or will become ruinous, by the further prosecution of its business; on the contrary, they aver that the continued prosecution of its business is necessary and indispensable to save the said Company from loss, and to save and preserve to the stockholders and shareholders the money which they have paid, and to save the public from extortion and abuses of the other Companies named.

And these defendants, further answering, deny, and each for himself denies that they or any of them have been secretly and covertly, or otherwise, endeavoring for some time, or at any time past, to effect a dishonest and dishonorable arrangement with the said three other Express Companies, or that they have made any proposals to the Companies or either of them; and especially do they deny that they have made any proposal, in substance that if the said other Companies would give to the said defendants, or any or either of them, a million and a half of the stock of the said other three companies, or any other amount, the defendants would, at once, or at any time, wind up the business of the said Merchants' Union Express Company, sell its property, pay its debts as far as they could, and divide such *residuum*, if any, as there might be, among the associates, retaining for themselves a million and a half of stock as their reward for their treachery to their associates, and they deny that any such or similar proposition has been made by them or entertained by them; on the contrary, they aver, that it being intimated or reported that some proposal of some kind had been, or was about to be made by some one in behalf of the said three other companies for some compromise or arrangement with the said Merchants Union Express Company, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 22d May, 1867, upon motion of one of the defendants, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That no negotiations looking to an arrangement with either or all of the old express companies be had by the managers of the Merchants Union Express Company, excepting such as will alone involve the establishment of a tariff between the companies, that shall bring profitable business to to the stockholders of this Company."

And these defendants, further answering, deny, the said defendant Slocum upon his own knowledge, and the other defendants, upon information and belief, that the said defendant Slocum, in anticipation of any proposition being accepted and consummated, ordered to be purchased for him in the market in the City of New-York, 2,000 shares of the stock of the other said three companies, or any number of shares of said stock, with the expectation of its being enhanced in value, or with any other expectation, or that when said offer was rejected, said Slocum ordered so much of the stock as had been purchased, to be sold. And the said defendant Slocum expressly denies that he has had any knowledge of the pendency of any proposal from the said Executive Committee, or of any member thereof, of the character mentioned in the complaint, at any time, or that he has ever purchased, at any time, any stock of the three other companies, expecting to profit therefrom by the consummation of any arrangement between the said Merchants Union Express Company and the said other three companies.

And the said defendants, further answering, deny that they, or either of them, at any time, ever expressed any willingness to effect any arrangement upon any terms; or if they could receive for distribution among themselves, or any number of them, $750,000 worth of the stock of the said three companies, or any other amount of the said stock, or that either of the said defendants expressed any expectation at any time, or claimed to be entitled to receive any portion of any such stock, or that either of the said defendants expressed at any time an expectation of being compelled to leave the country and reside in Europe in consequence of any arrangement, or the odium which would attach to him by reason of any arrangement, consummated with the other express companies as aforesaid. And they deny that any proposal of the character mentioned in the said complaint has been at any time rejected by the said three companies or either of them, and they deny, fully and particularly, each and every allegation of the said complaint in respect to said pretended proposals and any action thereon. They admit that the said Executive Committee and Trustees of the said Merchants Union Express Company met together at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th of June, 1867, and that the Executive Committee of the said Company had a subsequent meeting at Auburn during the same month of June, 1867, at the former of which meetings the trustees made a report to the stockholders of the Merchants Union Express Company, and at the latter of which the Executive Committee addressed the stockholders of the said Company, and the said papers were distributed and circulated among the stockholders of the said Company, but they deny that any or either of the statements made in either of the said papers was or is untrue, but, on the contrary, they aver that each and every of the said documents is true in all respects. And they deny that at any time any paper or document has been issued to or circulated among the stockholders, containing untruths as to the financial condition of the said Company, or in relation to its business or prospects, or any paper or document against the protest of the said defendant, Seward.

And these defendants, further answering, say, and the said Seward for himself says, that the said defendant Seward has acted in concert with, and acquiesced in, all the acts of the Executive Committee, and has signed all the papers and documents which have emanated from or been issued or circulated by the said Executive Committee.

Wherefore the said defendants demand judgment that the said complaint be dismissed, with costs.

SEWELL & PIERCE,
Attorneys for Defendants,
No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

WM. F. ALLEN and GEO. F. COMSTOCK, of Counsel

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Elmore P. Ross, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., William C. Beardsley, John N. Knapp, Henry W. Slocum, Clinton T. Backus, Elliott G. Stork and John A. Greene, Jr., defendants in the above entitled action, being each severally and duly sworn, doth each for himself say, that he has heard read the foregoing answer, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

E. A. ROSS,
W. H. SEWARD, JR.,
J. N. KNAPP,
JNO. A. GREEN, JR.,
E. G. STORK,
C. F. BACKUS,
HENRY W. SLOCUM,
WM. C. BEARDSLEY,
THEODORE M. POMEROY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1867. JAMES W. POE.
Notary Public for County of New-York.

Subscribed and sworn to by Theodore M. Pomeroy, before me, this 28th day of June, 1867.
ELEAZAR MILLER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

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J. W. Bartlett:—DEAR SIR: At your request we state that the suits brought by us was only to prevent the use of the letter "G" form, and does not affect or interfere with your right to make or sell Sewing-Machines in the form patented by you published in the *Scientific American* Nov. 18, 1865.
Signed, WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1867.

The United States Patent Office issued, among other letters patent for Sewing-Machines to JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, *two* patents for "*new* and useful designs for sewing-machines." One of these patents is for a *circular form*, the same as that FIRST used in the Bartlett Machines, the other for an elongated long arm form, it being found that this latter form possessed *advantages over the* CIRCULAR form, giving greater space to the "work," &c., and from a similarity of the Bartlett patent CIRCULAR form to that of the Willcox & Gibbs, Mr. BARTLETT, therefore, being desirous to give as distinct a character as possible in the best form to his Machines, determined, some fifteen months ago, to adopt the use of the "long arm" form, caused the models to be made and their manufacture begun. They are to be seen at the General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. See illustration of the machine in *Harper's Weekly*, July 6.—*Advertisement.*

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No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

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Breast milk for infants (a perfect substitute) and nourishment for mothers in COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's formula,) 57 Cortlandt-st.

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THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.
No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap,** believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.
Dr. LYON's Tooth Tablets; just the thing for traveling: neat and convenient; no spoiling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains.
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

South American Fever and Ague Remedy. Never known to fail; purely Vegetable; contains no Arsenic! Mercury! or any Metallic Poisons! Is the Cheapest, Safest and only Permanent Cure. Depot No. 58 Vesey-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Saleroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine. 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

BARROWS—CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 28, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, SAMUEL BARROWS, of New-York, to ISABEL CHAPIN, late of Ahmednuggur, India.

CURTIS—SKILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 27, by Rev. Dr. Kimball, HENRY M. CURTIS to CATHERINE L., daughter of the late John Skillman.

COSTIGAN—SINGLETON.—On Wednesday, June 26, by Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., EDWARD COSTIGAN to Miss MARTHA SINGLETON, both of this City.

FITCH—LYLES.—At the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. C. H. Everest, WILLIAM B. FITCH to KATE M., second daughter of Rulof Lyles, Esq. No cards.

FAYE—VAN BUSKIRK.—At Lansingburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. A. M. Beveredge, EDWARD C. FAYE, of New-York, to KATE M., daughter of Morris S. Van Buskirk, Esq. No cards.

SLOSSON—TRUMBULL.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, June 27, by Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, EDWARD SLOSSON, Esq., of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Hon. Gurdon Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

SCUDDER—BLATCHFORD.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. J. S. Copley Greene, SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, of Boston, to JEANNIE, daughter of the late Edgecumbe H. Blatchford, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, June 27, of disease of the heart, FREDERICK ALLEN, aged 22 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Francis P. M. Allen, 44th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

ORGILL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 27, ARTHUR ORGILL, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. His friends and those of his brothers, Joseph and William, are respectfully invited to attend.

MOSEMAN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 26, FLORENCE ABENDROTH MOSEMAN, daughter of Maria Elizabeth Moseman, and grand-daughter of the late Willet Moseman, aged 11 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst., from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 147.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about fourteen years, slim built, light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, body in a nude state. Supposed to be the body that was drowned off Pier No. 8, June 18, 1867. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 148.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 14, East River, aged about nineteen years, stout built, short light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, body in a nude state. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 149.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 49, East River, age not known, stout built, no hair, no eyes, bad teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, old shoes, checked woolen shirt; body in the water three or four months. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 150.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, no hair, no eyes, good teeth, face gone. Dressed as follows: No hat, two coats, blue cloth vest, black cloth pants, good boots, underdrawers, and handsome embroidered shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch and gold chain. Been in the water four months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 151.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eleventh-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, dark curly hair, no whiskers. The clothes found upon him are at the Morgue with the body for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
The largest assortment, best styles and place to buy in this City, and prices less. Money returned if not pleased.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

GREAT UNION DEPOT
NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.
"UNEQUALED IN BRILLIANCY, QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS."

NOTICE.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

MOURNING JEWELRY.
Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR GEN. GRANT'S OPINION ON GEN. Sheridan's Macadamized Letter, see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of THIS DAY, June 29. Also another important article on the Excise Law.

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THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

The SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE begins with the first number published in July. The marked success of this journal warrants its conductors in promising important improvements during the year. Advertisers are reminded that there is now no medium in the country more valuable for addressing the wealthy and cultivated classes than THE ROUND TABLE. Terms of subscription: 1 copy 1 year, $6; 1 copy 2 years, $10. For more detailed terms, circulars, advertisers' rates, &c., address
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BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

CONCERNING SITKA.

WHERE IT IS—HOW TO GO THERE—WHAT TO TAKE—AND WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

Sitka, as everybody knows, or ought to know, is situated on the northwest coast of North America, and was first discovered by Secretary Seward.

Some of it is islands, but the great proportion is continent—which is rather more than can be said for the population of that or any other country.

It is chiefly peopled by men, women, children and walruses, all of whom and which are virtuous—chiefly because of having no temptation to be otherwise—and correspondingly happy. In many respects Sitka resembles Brooklyn, what little difference there is being altogether in favor of Sitka. The inhabitants are allowed more latitude and more longitude than Brooklynites are; the Excise Law is not rigidly enforced, and a man of a ruminative turn of mind can walk his two or three blocks without tumbling over a church or being shot in the back with an air-gun—which are two great comforts in life.

The motto engraven upon the Territorial arms is Eureka, which, literally translated, means, "I have foundered!" It originated with the Administration, and has no reference to the sinking of six millions of money.

Besides the chance of being Governor, Sitka, to enterprising young men, offers excellent openings—especially in the ice. It is possible to marry an heiress, provided that one is possessed of the necessary domestic virtues and indomitable resolution—for with the maidens of Sitka money is no object—is considered a disqualification rather than otherwise.

Would you go to Sitka and win a bride, rich in fur, feathers, and all else that goes to make the hyperborean home happy? Listen, young man, to the voice of one who has been there.

The female heart may best be moved by Gunpowder Tea—that beverage which endears and not inebriates. Go to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, tell them your want, and be joyful. My word for it, if you would win a woman—Teas! Teas!! Tease!!! There's nothing like them or it. Storm her with Souchong, bombard her with Bohea, hoist her with Hyson! Not with the common kinds understand, but with the fresh fragrant leaves which the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY imports and sells direct from first hands. Influence the old lady with Imperial—not with a scraggy tuft of hair on your chin, but with imperial *tea*. Decidedly, as the first step in your campaign go to the GREAT AMERICAN COMPANY, and you'll be all right to a Tea!

But you *must* have good clothes. Yes, useful as the tea-leaf may be, it is still necessary that when you go to woo you go in "full fig." Pretty ways without nice clothes are all a delusion and a snare, a vanity and vexation to the feminine mind. And especially are clothes effective in Sitka, where they have the effect of novelty,—bare skin being the common wear of the natives. PORTER (of No. 733 Broadway) can fit you out in outer garments, landing you in New-Archangel so fresh and stylish that you'll perhaps be mistaken for an archangel, particularly if you blow your own horn a little. But for undergarments, cravats, shirts, canes, collars, gloves, all those thousand and one things, mentionable and unmentionable, which come under the head of "gentlemen's furnishing," you had better go to UNION ADAMS. "In union there is strength," says the adage, and certainly UNION ADAMS draws. The great reduction of prices at this establishment has occasioned rejoicing in the world of buyers. Strange, is it not, that any should be found to rejoice in ADAM'S FALL? What are people coming to, and where can they expect to die when they go to?

But besides dressing oneself, it is necessary to dress as well as to address the object of one's affections. A few things should be provided for the Walrussian maid:

First—I should suggest a package—a good large one—of COLGATE & CO.'S Soap. For it is a lamentable fact that—I now quote from the speech of Hon. Charles Sumner on the subject of our New Possessions—"The habits of the ladies are somewhat mixed." (The classical style of the Hon. Senator will be readily recognized.) Water, to them, represents simply something to fish in. The Russian Bath, unfortunately, is an unknown thing in the Russian Possessions. This, however, is the fault of early education. The maids are ducktile, and it will be possible to impress upon them in a few lessons that cleanliness is next to godliness, and that they can only hope to enter the golden gate through COLGATE—or at least COLGATE his Soap.

Palpably, plainly, the Walrussian maid would next need one of WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY'S Skirts. Without this she would suffer tortures too numerous to mention. At first she might mistake it for a gill-net, and attempt to use it in catching shrimps and salmon, but in time would certainly come to know its uses, and then with what commiseration would she look back upon her past life when

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
With wretched skins begirt,
Without one Duplex Empress Trail,
Or an Elliptic skirt!

She would arise like a giantess refreshed by strong wires; thenceforth there would be new springs to her existence, and she would go upon her winding way exultant and hoopful.

To smooth her temper it would be well to keep on hand a few MAGIC RUFFLES. The trade-mark of the manufacturers would amuse her and furnish her an interesting study in natural history. When the Emperor of of the French returned to his quiet fireside from the opening of the Grand Exposition, it is related that while others of the Royal household were loud in their congratulations, Eugenie spoke but few words to him, and they were cold.

"Nay, dearest, why speak'st thus?" asked Napoleon. "Have I not brought thee rich gifts? Has not the Old World poured out pearls, and the New one laid reapers and hay-rakes, and coffin-nails, and other cheerful things at thy feet?"

"Aye," she made answer, "but where is the original of this animal?" and she held up the queer spotted nondescript stamped upon the card which came with her MAGIC RUFFLES. She had set her heart on having one for a plaything.

It was some time before Napoleon could make the pouting Eugenie understand that it was only the *trade mark* of the Company, without which no MAGIC RUFFLES are genuine.

And hither come two gentlemen saying, mark us! Starr and Marcus!! And surely they shall be starred and marked—they shall furnish the trousseau and things. The Walrussian damsel must have a comb. Yes, a comb is a first requisite. That shall be of gold with a high back to it. She shall have a sprig of diamonds for her hair, and a spray of pearls for her waterfall, a chatelaine at which to carry her seals and the key of the icehouse; a cardcase, and a pearl-handled fan, and a powder-box, and a butter-dish, and a *je ne sais quoi*, and anything else she wants except a solid silver dinner service, for *that* a young man of limited parents and respectable income could not afford unless he occupied some governmental position at Sitka, or his father-in-law was well established in the fur business.

Indeed, solid tea and dinner services are not at all necessary, in view of the remarkable *electro-plated* ware which is manufactured by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY. It is really so difficult to distinguish between this and *solid* silverware, that burglars not unfrequently carry off the plated and leave the silver—though such mistakes never occur more than once in the same house. They find it impossible to compound with the Police on plated ware, human nature being very much the same in all countries. But nothing looks nicer on a tea-table than a charming little urn, heavily plated on the finest albata; and think what a pride the Walrussian wife would find in the reflection that though you earned the bread and butter, she it was who urned the tea.

Of course, occasional absences from home would be necessary—and here the AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH would come in, to tell you how long you have been gone, and exactly how soon it will be safe to return. Nothing like these watches for accuracy; and then, there being few watchmakers in Sitka as yet, if your watch got out of order you could repair it yourself. A pin or a jewel breaks—simply send the number to Waltham, and by return mail you have a duplicate which you can set in if you have the least glimmer of that mechanical skill which no one should go to Sitka without.

To console Sealina—let us call the Walrussian maid Sealina—during your absence, a STEINWAY PIANO would be necessary—one of those instruments which "coo like a nightingale in a thunder-storm." Sealina would like the cooing.

But, to fill out her life, and make her supremely happy, a FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE would have to be secured. No fingers gashed and torn with needle-points to intertwine with yours then. And the beauty of it all would be the ease with which Sealina would learn to use it. Indeed she would be more at home with it than with the piano. Other sewing-machines are rather complicated, and the most valuable years of her life would be spent in learning their mysteries, but not so with the Florence. Put one foot on the treadle—how admirably the foot of the Walrussian female would adjust itself to this treadle—and the thing is done. It would all come as natural to Sealina as skinning eels; she couldn't help sewing, and shirts and various other garments would fly out from the wonderful Florence like shingles from a mill.

A supply of CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON should be laid in, for there is nothing which does so try the patience of woman as bad thread. Sometimes they swear,—and think what a fearful thing a Sitkaan oath would be—worse in the throat than a fish bone. And what if it happened to choke Sealina! No! no! run no such risks as those; the thread of a wife's life is too precious to expose it to the chance of being rudely snapped in sunder and in Sitka.

And now I have done. My remarks about Sitka, though they may not be remarkably new and entertaining, are, at least, entirely disinterested—no small merit in these days. I have only to add that if the emigrant wishes something good to read of the long evenings up there, he cannot do better than take *Miss Ravenel's Conversion, Lifflih Lank, The Jumping Frog, St. Twelve Mo*, and *Harper's Magazine*, for July.

CHARLES SUMMARY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A BOOK WHICH DESERVES TO BE READ, AND WILL BE READ."—*London Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
RAYMOND'S HEROINE.
A NOVEL.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

From the London Times.

"'RAYMOND'S HEROINE' is a clever and vigorous work. It is a book which deserves to be read, and it will be read. The reader will gallop through it with breathless interest. It is a book which will be guilty of causing careful mammas to say to their daughters: 'My dear, do put down that book and go to bed.' It is very smoothly and fluently written throughout. The scenery of the various incidents is vividly painted, the conversations are lively, and the plot is carefully and coherently put together."

From the Athenæum.

"The tale of 'RAYMOND'S HEROINE' displays merits of a high class and of various kinds. In the first place, it is told in simple, solid and dainty English. In the second place, it is written by one who has a master's eye for scenery. Then, again, we have real conversation in the book. In the next place, the story—and it is a very good story—is well told. Minnie's education in nobleness is a lesson of the highest value; and few will be able to pass through the proper stages of sympathy with her trials, her sufferings and her final purification without being made better by their pleasant exercise of thought."

From the Saturday Review.

"'Raymond's Heroine' is a story which a reader will feel the better for having read, so genuine is the sentiment which pervades it, so refreshing is the acquaintance with pure and simple natures which it offers, so pleasant are the sketches which it contains, bright with the clear radiance of an open-air life or glowing with the cheerful firelight of a happy home. We recommend it to those who can appreciate the charms of a novel throughout which there makes itself unmistakably manifest the impress of generous feeling and vigorous thought. It is also one through which there runs a vein of humor which at once relieves and heightens its pathos, and testifies as strongly to the variety of its writer's powers as the more serious passages do to their force."

From the Examiner.

"The story is original, and constructed with a masterly skill. The development of character is natural, though artistic, and the main character of 'Raymond's Heroine' is full of fine touches. Another merit of the work is that its dialogue is natural and its narrative always well written. The book is one of those which are worth reading twice. There will be as many smiles over it as tears; and its last merit is at the close of the last chapter, in a thoroughly happy end."

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From the Morning Post.

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From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

We can only say that it grieves us to see (we never read them,) and to see universally applauded in the daily press the multiplying *Diamond* editions of popular authors. Their publishers surely cannot realize what an injury they may inflict upon the eyes of their readers. It is poor economy to buy a book at half price printed in type so small as not be read without such a risk.

From the New-York Times.

We feel bound to add our protest to that of other journals against the "Diamond" editions of popular authors, which are becoming so abundant. Apart from the facts that they are portable and cheap, they have nothing whatever to recommend them. They can be read only with difficulty and absolute danger to the eyesight, and if read by travelers, they will do more for oculists and blind asylums than all other agencies put together. The Harpers issued "Vanity Fair" in three volumes—by far the finest and best edition of this great work ever published.

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FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC,

Use Bassini's Art of Singing: an Analytical and Practical System for the cultivation of the Voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano Voice, Complete, $4; Abridged, $3. For Tenor Voice, $4. Mailed post-paid. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
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INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
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CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA!—The miserable deceptions under the head of *Catarrh Remedies*, which are daily foisted on the public, will receive a full exposition in my forthcoming *Treatise on Nature's Sovereign Remedials*. Not one case has been cured by any of them! The only *positive remedy* I have obtained from plants. Explanatory circular, one stamp.
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WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,
Due July 1,
Cashed in Gold,
BY
HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.
TURNER BROTHERS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
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Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
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Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 1st of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD BONDS.—NOTICE.

The interest due on the 1st of July next, payable in New-York, on the above Bonds, upon which the past due coupons have been funded, will be paid at the office of ROGERS' Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 25, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS
CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Bonds, due July 1 next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st proximo.
S. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on the 26th June, THEODORE KEELER was appointed Secretary, and WILLIAM R. SKIDMORE Assistant Secretary of the Company.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

COUPONS ON THE SEVEN AND THREE-tenths (7 30-100) Interest Bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, due July 1 prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., on and after that date.
JOHN BALLANTINE,
Treasurer Alleghany Valley Railroad.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1 will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.
JNO. JONES,
Treasurer State of Georgia.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON THE mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on and after that date.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE JULY COUPON OF THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company will be paid by
SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY"
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates;
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 28, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $26 60.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $2 60.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $32 80.
ON EACH $1,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,
HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY "RENEWAL BONDS,"

SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; TEN YEARS TO RUN; INTEREST PAYABLE AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN JUNE AND DECEMBER.

Total indebtedness of the county about $3,000,000, of which $700,000 is issued to the Pacific Railroad, and the interest promptly paid by that Company.

Estimated value of real estate owned by the county, three millions.

Value of taxable property, $130,000,000.

St. Louis County embraces the City of St. Louis, and in wealth and population is increasing more rapidly than at any former period.

The interest on the bonds of St. Louis County has always been met promptly, and no default made during the period of the war, or any of the political and financial crises through which the country has passed.

The safety of the security is beyond question, and the bonds are offered at a price which renders them one of the most desirable investments in the market.

FOR SALE BY
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.

Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, also those not indorsed, payable in New-York July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Wilson, Callaway & Co., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.

Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. Milligan, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.
THOS. H. CALLAWAY, President.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office, viz.:
C., St. P. and F. R. Co. Flagg Trust Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PORTAGE LAKE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY,
No. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Land Grant Ten per Cent. Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid upon presentation, on and after date, at the Ocean National Bank of New-York.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD CO.,
MACON, Ga., June 22, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
GEO. H. HAZLEHURST, President.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due July 1, payable in New-York, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will pay the coupons of City of Atlanta Bonds, due July 1, 1867. Holders will be required to present their bonds for verification at time of payment of coupons.
R. PETERS, Chairman, &c.
ATLANTA, June 22, 1867.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1 at the Central National Bank.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81........	108⅝	108⅞	June, 7-30........	106⅜	106⅝
Coupon, 1881........	113	113½	July, 7-30........	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅛	107⅜	N.Y.7 Pc.B.Loan	99½	99¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅝	107⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	118
5-20 " new, '65.	110⅛	110⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100⅞	101⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	100⅞	101	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅜
Gold............	138¼	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
August 7-30....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅜	114⅝

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$80,000 BONDS
OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK WATER COMPANY.

These are First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, in May and November, and are a first-class security.
EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERG,
No. 58 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1867.

NEW-JERSEY STATE COUPONS FOR interest due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank of Jersey City.
J. S. FOX, President.

COUPONS OF THE ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., on and after that date.

WANTED—$3,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in Harlem. Apply to D. B. SICKELS, at Rodman, Fisk & Co.'s, No. 18 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.
F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.
CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.
C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER,
Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 353 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1767.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 8th July next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867—The usual QUARTERLY Dividend of four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NO. 190 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.
CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1867.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.

Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 1.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE
COMPANY, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 1.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT A GREAT sacrifice, at Morris Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine: two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $15,000, in a business of unexceptionable character. Twenty per cent. guaranteed the first year. Real estate security offered. Apply to Rev. B. B. DRAKE, Office American Agriculturist.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL ESTABlished in manufacturing a staple article in this City, having lost his partner, desires to find a gentleman with moderate capital to take his place. Address JONES, Box No. 175 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—ELIZABETH FIRTH against SARAH EMILY FIRTH and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the above Court made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1867, and of an order amending the same dated May 18, 1867, I, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, the referee named in said judgment order, will sell at public auction through Edward A. Lawrence, real estate auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the land and premises described in said order, that is to say, all that certain farm or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Newtown, Queens County, and State of New-York, bounded on the north by the main road from Brooklyn to Newtown aforesaid, on the west by the road to Juniper Swamp, on the south by Juniper Swamp, and on the east by land now or late of Thomas Day and others, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, except the parcels heretofore sold.—Dated May 23, 1867.
NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Referee,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
R. H. BOWNE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
my25-law6w8

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
1867—JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 22, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

A dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.

Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.

By order of the Trustees.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Their usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, on after July 17. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A FINE PAIR OF LARGE BLACK COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and very stylish, lately owned by Gen. Chas. C. Dodge, who is now in Europe, will be sold cheap. Also, fine Princess metal coach Harness. Apply at private stable No. 105 East 41st-st., near Park-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK PHAEtons, two coupes, two sets of double harness, all in good order, for sale at a bargain. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

PARIS.—THE MAGASINS REUNIS, PLACE DU CHATEAU DEAU. An immense Palace for the sale of every description of FRENCH ARTICLES of superior quality. A vast assortment. Fixed prices marked in plain figures, the same as in the best Paris retail houses. The expenses of the purchaser reimbursed by a new system of guaranteed payments.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HEREtofore given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
ANNA B. AEBY.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

NOTARIAL COMMISSION FOR NEW-YORK County wanted at a fair price. Apply to "INDEX," Box No. 104 Times Office. All communications confidential.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

FILKBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE
OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER
IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN
CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF BOSTON HARBOR,"
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 1, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 3d inst. for supplying Rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on this station for the coming fiscal year.

The Ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, omitting the spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 29th inst. for supplying Ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the coming fiscal year.

Schedules of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 23 Pine-st.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock, on MONDAY, July 1, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state where their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

320 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.

100,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the three styles as follows:

1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

25,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and corn meal must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour and corn meal will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.

33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.

14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.

25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.

2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.

27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.

8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—NOTE OF McCULLOUGH'S Lead Company, No. 397, dated June 10, 1867, at three months from date, for four thousand (4,000) dollars, drawn to the order of and indorsed by James McCullough. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, No. 60 Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA....June 29
CHICAGO....July 13
MANHATTAN....July 27
MINNESOTA....Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....July 6
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 13
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....July 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA....July 3
TRIPOLI....July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS S. ELLIS....July 15
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.

The fine A 1 iron steamship ACHILLES, W. RICHES, Commander, Will positively sail for above port on SATURDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 5, North River.

For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, Or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $135; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ....HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by Brest to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, July 11
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, July 18

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents. No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Cabin Passage, $15.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and for all points on the South Carolina Railroad. This steamer has large capacity for cargo, and will receive freight till the hour of sailing. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.

Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,

Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.

L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 3[illegible]	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 28th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 28th	3½ P. M.
Saturday, 29th	1½ P. M.	Saturday, 29th	5½ P. M.
Sunday, 30th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 30th	2¾ P. M.
Monday, July 1	6½ A. M.	Monday, July 1	3½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 28th	12 M.	Friday, 28th	4 P. M.
Saturday, 29th	2 P. M.	Saturday, 29th	5½ P. M.
Sunday, 30th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th	3 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6½.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:30, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FIREWORKS.

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE—Reputation established as the best in quality, and it is safe to handle our BRILLIANT COLORED EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.

MUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

DRY GOODS!

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC,
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the UNITED STATES,

AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.

In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the

FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS

on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose

AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to CLOSE OUT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK, Preparatory to their usual semi-annual inventory, comprising

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS

In great variety, at very low prices. 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Iron Frame GRENADINES, from auction.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS ever offered at from 75c. to $2 per yard.

WHITE GRENADINES and BAREGES, all qualities, Bombazines, Tamise Cloths, Florentines, Byzantines, and every style of desirable MOURNING GOODS

About half cost of importation. 500 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, from 4 c. up to the very finest imported. 8-4 GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, a new and desirable article

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

250 pieces WHITE PIQUES, 60c. and upwards, uncommonly cheap.

DRESS GOODS.

The largest assortment of RICH GRENADINES, and other desirable styles of dress goods at prices less than before the war.

100 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 18c., cost 15c. to import.

150 pieces Double Width, 30c., worth 5 c.

FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES and JACONETS, from 25c. upward, less than 5 c. on the dollar.

Rich French Printed ORGANDIE ROBES, $4.

The finest goods ever imported, about one-third cost.

125 pieces Paris Printed PERCALES at 30c., cost 50c.

Printed PIQUES, in large assortment.

PERCALE and PIQUE ROBES at one-half cost of importation.

HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES from 75c. up to the finest qualities.

Real Point Lace Sets and Hdkfs. from auction, at half price.

EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS at prices to defy competition.

RICH, BROCHE Long and Square SHAWLS.

250 White GRENADINE and BAREGE SHAWLS, just received, at great bargains.

300 REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $13 up to finest imported, very cheap.

SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS, of the newest styles and shapes, at the same low prices.

All persons wishing rich and desirable goods at cheap prices, would do well to call and inspect these goods before purchasing, as we intend

TO CLOSE OUT ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS before taking our usual account of stock.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS COTTON FLANNELS For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, samples cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE having purchased at the late AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., a large assortment of LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY and FRENCH LACE POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS, from the factories of DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:

The QUEEN, at $25 to $30.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway, Established over a quarter of a century.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, $2. Excellent White Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1. An extensive first-class stock of Men's Furnishings, 25 per cent. lower than any other house, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S Retail Department, Park-row and Ann-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

ROUND HATS, FOR LADIES, AT MACAULEY'S, No. 897 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts. Bonnets and Round Hats in the latest styles, including the Gascon, Ratrousse, Bergere, Chapeau des Courses, and the new English Bronze Hat, with wreath and feather to match.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE, FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION SOCIETY acknowledge the following additional contributions: C. V. S. Roosevelt, $100; Geo. Bliss, Jr., $50; A. T. Stewart, $20; Wolcott Richards, M. D., $25; "A Friend of the Unfortunate," $50; collection in Trinity Church, $187; Wm. DeKlyn, $5; through Mrs. Van Den Heuvel, $150; through Rev. Dr. Huntington of Boston, $25; Mrs. John Tyler, $15; Sherwin & Herbert, $15; a friend, $51; collection in Ascension Church, $605; R. L. Stewart, $20; Mrs. Wm. Niblo, $25; Mrs. J. J. Astor, Jr., $25; Thos. P. Cummings, $40; collection in Trinity Chapel, $272; W., $50; Rutherford Clark, Sexton of Trinity Chapel, $10; a member of St. Ann's Church, $25; A. L. Denny, $10; Josie Brewster, $1; Mrs. J. R. Kearney, $5; Mrs. Dr. Bissell, $10; A. T. Stewart, $10; Miss Gelston, $20; Mrs. Jos. Lawrence, $5; Mrs. A. H. Livingston, $10; Herder, Hall & Co., $20; Mrs. Wm. T. Hall, $10; Mrs. John B. Murray, $50; W. P. H., $5; Maria M. Flagg, $10; C. Billings, $10.

SPECIAL APPEAL.—The Society is now assuming heavy expenses in furnishing their "house," which is already nearly filled with guests, in addition to many who have passed through the house and have been restored to friends or obtained honest employment.

Donations, either in money or family supplies, are earnestly solicited, and may be sent either to Rev. S. H. Hilliard, President, No. 54 Bleecker-st.; Robert S. Holt, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st.; or Pliny F. Smith, Treasurer, No. 22 White-st.

Those thoughtful persons who have, from their Summer resorts, remitted money to the Treasurer, have our warmest thanks. If all absentees from the City, who feel an interest in this work, would make us a special donation as a part of their Summer expenses, we are sure they would enjoy their vacation none the less and our treasury would be full, and we should be enabled to show great results in "fallen" rescued.

All persons remitting money to the Treasurer will have mailed to them as an "acknowledgment" a copy of our publication, entitled "Rescue from Death."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. JAMES STODDART at 7½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Week-day services daily at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Wednesday, at 7¾ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The quarterly love feast will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points. Rev J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFFERT'S PARK, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. M. BEDELL; preaching at 3½ and 8 P. M., by Rev. JESSIE GILBERT, known as the "Boy preacher," now Pastor of the South Market-st. M. E. Church, Newark. The public invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Text: *Be Not Conformed to this World*; and at 7½ o'clock P. M., text: *O Lord, Revive Thy Work.* Evening services followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

THE LESSONS OF THE ALBANY ASSASSINATION.—Rev. LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, of Brooklyn, will, by request, repeat his sermon on the above subject, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. WESTON'S,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

A MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Rev. WM. K. STANOP, of Pennsylvania, will preach on the SABBATH at 3½ P. M. and 7¾ P. M., and Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. to 12. You are cordially invited to hear. Seats free to all.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*The Literary Beauties of the Bible.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. DR. WYLIE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach on SABBATH for the Second Reform Presbyterian Church, Historical Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL, THEIR LEgitimate Relations," is to be discussed in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY at 10½ and 3 o'clock, and 7½ o'clock. Subject: *What Truths has Spiritualism Demonstrated.* Seats free; the public invited.

REV. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES RESUMED on and after 30th of June, in St. Timothy's Church, (Protestant Episcopal and free,) on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 7¾ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. G. J. GEER, will officiate morning and evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 30th, at 10½ A. M. A funeral sermon for Mr. James Mills, also at 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER. Seats free.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (UNIVERSALIST,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor.—Services will be held SUNDAY MORNING June 30, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school Conference at 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLIN will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK BEFORE the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets at 9½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—There will be a Communion Service in this Church on SUNDAY at 1½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN W. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, of Brooklyn, will preach the annual sermon of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Sunday-school on SUNDAY, June 30. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. F. H. MARLING, of Toronto, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Service TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON will preach.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance on 34th-st., rear of the Everett Rooms.—Services in this Church every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues.*

SPURGEON AT PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, on Sunday night. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give a life sketch of SPURGEON, his style, and his great work among the lowly.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 29, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and reps; walnut chamber and library suites; dressing bureaus, washstands, extension dining-tables, chairs and easy chairs, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, office desks and tables, curled hair, husk and grass mattresses; feather beds, pillows, sheets, comforters, China and glass; mirrors; velvet and Brussels carpets. Also, one rosewood, full size, billiard table, marble bed, with balls, cues and counters complete. Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
15,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,9[illegible]0 pounds of Common Tents.
18,[illegible] pounds of Hospital Tents.
16,9[illegible]0 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.

LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground, corner Parsons, Hay and Barclay sts., the most desirable and fashionable part of the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., adjoining and near the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Judd. Bnt five minutes' walk of railroad depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, forty minutes distant. House 30x40, built in best manner and in perfect and complete order throughout; contains twelve rooms, furnace, range and gas-fixtures; well of superior water, fine garden with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other small fruit in abundance. Lots 88 feet front by 150 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of E. FULLER, No. 62 Liberty-st., or of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction on SATURDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.:

A large assortment of household furniture, desks, &c.

Also, the balance of the stock of a clothing establishment—vests, pants, coats, linen dusters, woolen shirts, shawls, umbrellas, &c.

Also, 50 cases fine imperial champagne, in quarts and pints, in bond, duty paid.

Also, two fine, French-plate, gilt, mantel mirrors; three gilt, French-plate, pier mirrors; 50 assorted mirrors, 200 linen damask table-cloths, 50 dozen napkins, towels, &c., &c.

By MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

AT THE STOREHOUSE, NO. 300 WEST 34th-st., corner 8th-av., on July 2, at 10 o'clock, about 12 loads of furniture of every description, to pay storage. Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS. ELEGANT, SPACIOUS AND AIRY HALLS, CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS,
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady,
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFAST,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, very rare curiosities.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN will arrive in the steamship *Iowa*, expected on Saturday next, and WILL APPEAR MONDAY, JULY 1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
THIS SATURDAY, June 29.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
TO-DAY, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.
PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Last two performances of the successful operatic drama
ROB ROY.
Original Music, New Scenery, &c.
Admission 30 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 30, at 7¾,
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Soloists, Mr. E. BOEHM and Mr. F. DIETZ, together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1,
NINTEENTH POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING—SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.

B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.

These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M. Match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle.

B. Doble's br. stallion TORONTO CHIEF, Jr.
W. Borst's b. g. RAPID.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. [illegible] Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite application have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MUSICAL GYMNASTICS AND ELOCUTION.—Dr. D. U. MARTIN'S private classes reopen Oct. 3, at the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Engagements accepted in select schools and colleges.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, an orphan, now in the graduating class at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, a position as teacher after Aug. 15 next; a place, far or near, where the advantages of a good home can be had, is desired. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,294 General Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING school, near the City, a resident English teacher, thoroughly competent to teach the commercial branches; an Englishman preferred. Call to-day from 12 to 4 o'clock, at the drug store, No. 913 Broadway, near 21th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR next September, a teacher of English, (history, geography, grammar, elocution,) an experienced man, knowing how to handle pupils; salary $1,000. Write, full details, to PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE country, in a plain family, to teach three small children; one who would make herself generally useful. Address SAM'L EDGAR, No. 246 Fulton-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave every SUNDAY MORNING, in place of *Sylvan Grove*, for Keyport, as follows: 8th-st., 7½; Peck-slip at 8; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M. Returning—Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.; landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Fare to all way landings, 25 cents. Keyport, 50 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITESTONE, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—Steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY at 9½; returning leave Roslyn at 3½, and Glen Cove at 4 o'clock P. M., landing at 37th st. and 8th-st., E. R., each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLlege Point, City Island, New-Rochelle, only. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip for the above places, on SUNDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—THE BAY Ridge Ferry-boat leaves Wall-st. Ferry slip, New-York side, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8:20 and 11 A. M.; 2:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M. Leaves Bay Ridge at 2:50 and 9 A. M.; 1:03, 4:45 and 6 P. M. Fare 10 cents; children between 3 and 12 years, 5 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st. Works Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 29, 1867,
BENEFIT of Miss KATE NEWTON,
HER ONLY BENEFIT
this season. For performance will be presented
TREASURE TROVE, for the LAST TIME.
Miss Newton in her original character of
GRACE SUYDAM.
The performance to commence with the amusing burlesque of
CAMILLE,
Or, THE CRACKED HEART.
Camille, (his last appearance)....STUART ROBSON
Armand....Miss KATE NEWTON
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, will be presented an entirely new drama, by De Walden, entitled
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
national and nautical in character and replete with beautiful scenes, entirely new, and NOVEL EFFECTS, including the most wonderful of recent mechanical inventions for the stage, the
DESTRUCTION AND SINKING OF AN IRONCLAD WAR-SHIP.

FRENCH THEATRE—ARAB MATINEE.

EVENING PERFORMANCE THIS SATURDAY.
Matinee doors open at 12¾. Commence at 1.
Evening performance—Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Both performances will commence with a comedietta, in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL appear, after which
THE ARABS,
in their brilliant programme, and the
COMPOMANES BROTHERS,
in their hazardous feats.
THURSDAY, July 4—Two performances,
DAY AND EVENING.
Prices of admission to Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the house. Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; Chickering's Piano Store, and at the French Theatre.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THIRD WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 29,
he will appear as
THE IRISH BARON
AND
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3,
will be produced an entirely new Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. Bryant, by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
which will be presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and a cast of unusual strength.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley....Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
TWO PERFORMANCES—LUCILLE WESTERN IN BOTH.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1½, EVENING at 7¾.
ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE AT 1½.
LAST LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE BUT ONE.
EVENING at 7¾—LUCILLE WESTERN as NANCY SYKES in DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MAZEPPA MATINEE,
at 2½ o'clock.
Doors open at 1; evening at 8 o'clock.
MAZEPPA and JACK SHEPPARD.
Miss KATE FISHER as Mazeppa and Jack Sheppard, introducing her beautiful horse WONDER.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES

Postponed on account of the weather, until MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Games commence at 9 o'clock.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SCENERY and stage machinery for sale, formerly used in "Laura Keene's" Theatre. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8 5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

35 SECOND-HAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT pianos, the best assortment in the City; organs and melodeons; also, first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.

GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 26, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most *digestive* and *agreeable* breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Official List of the Awards to American Exhibitors.

Dispatch to the New-York Times by Ocean Telegraph.

PARIS, Friday, June 28.

The following is an official list of the awards to Americans, to be given at the Grand Exposition on Monday, the 1st of July. The names are given in the order in which the report will be made:

GRAND PRIZES.

Mr. Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass.—Well-conducted Factory.

Prof. Hughes, of Kentucky—Printing Telegraph.

Cyrus W. Field, of New-York City—Promoter of the system of Ocean Telegraphy.

Dr. F. W. Evans, of Paris—Sanitary Collection.

GOLD MEDALS.

Steinway & Sons, of New-York City—Pianos.

Chickering & Sons, of New-York and Boston—Pianos.

S. G. White, of Philadelphia—Artificial Teeth, &c.

H. D. Walbridge, of New-York—Minerals from Idaho.

J. P. Whitney, of Boston—Minerals from Colorado.

Louis Frazer, of Concordia Parish, La.—Cotton.

Victor Meyer, of Concordia Parish, La.—Cotton.

C. H. McCormick, of Chicago—Mowing Machines

W. A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Mowing Machines.

Corliss Steam Engine Company, of Providence, R. I.—Steam Engine.

William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia—Machine Tools.

Wheeler & Wilson, of New-York City—Sewing Machines.

Elias Howe, of New-York City—Inventor of Sewing Machines.

C. B. Rogers & Co., of Norwich, Conn.—Wood Working Machinery.

Patrick Welch, of New-York City—Type Dressing Machine.

Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, N. J.—Locomotive Steam Engine.

SILVER MEDALS.

Fred E. Church, of New-York—Oil Painting.

L. M. Rutherford, of New-York—Photographs.

Mason & Hamlin, of New-York—Organs.

J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General of the United States Army—Military Surgical Apparatus.

S. D. Tillman, of New-York—Tonometer.

Mrs. Rich'd F. Bond, of Boston, Mass.—Astronomical Instruments and Chronometers.

R. B. Tolles, of Canastota, N. Y.—Microscope and Telescope Glasses, Eye-pieces and Telescope.

Wm. Wales, of Fort Lee, N. J.—Microscopic Object Glasses.

Darling, Brown & Sharpe, of Providence, R. I.—Measures, Gauges, &c.

Tinker Manufacturing Company, of New-York—Bronzes.

New-York Mills, of New-York City—Fine Muslins.

Clark Thread Company, of Newark, N. J.—Thread.

S. Fournier, of New-Orleans, La.—Regulating Telltale Clocks, &c.

Webster Woolen Mills, of Webster, Mass.—Woolen and Cotton Fabrics and Jaconets, &c.

J. L. Hayes, of Boston, Mass.—Series of Woolen Fabrics.

E. C. Burt, of New-York—Machine and Sewed Boots and Shoes.

Colt's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn.—Colt's Fire Arms.

E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, N. Y.—Military and Sporting Fire Arms.

Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass.—Fire Arms and Metallic Cartridges.

Windsor Manufacturing Company, of Windsor, Vt.—Fire Arms.

Spencer Rifle Company, of Boston, Mass.—Spencer Rifles.

Douglas Ax Company of Boston, Mass.—Axes, &c.

J. B. Tait, of Chester, Mass.—Emery-stone.

State of Illinois—Cereals.

J. B. Picque, of San Francisco, Cal.—Collection of California Minerals.

Prof. W. P. Blake, of San Francisco, Cal.—Collection of California Minerals.

Bigelow & Co., of Boston, Mass.—Coffee.

Park Brothers & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn.—Edge Tools.

F. S. Pease, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Oils.

Grafton & Co., of Louisiana—Cotton.

A. Delpit & Co., of New-Orleans, La.—Tobacco.

G. J. Wardwell, of Poultney, Vt.—Stone Channeling and Quarrying Machine.

Collins & Co., of New-York—Plows.

Schultz & Warker, of New-York—Soda Water Fountains.

Fairbanks & Co., of New-York—Standard Scales.

J. R. Browne & Sharpe, of Providence, R. I.—Revolving Head-screw Machine and Universal Milling-machine.

Bement & Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Machine Tools.

Cool, Sherman & Co., of Glens Falls, N. Y.—Barrel Machine.

J. W. Lamb, of Rochester, N. Y.—Knitting Machine.

M. Opper, of New-York City—Corset Loom.

George Crompton, of Worcester, Mass.—Crompton Loom.

American Button Hole Company, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Button Hole Machine.

Weed Sewing-machine Company, of New-York—Sewing-machines.

Florence Sewing-machine Company, of New-York—Sewing-machines.

Baxter D. Whitney, of Winchendon, Mass.—Wood Working Machines.

Wood Brothers, of New-York—Phæton.

James Hall & Son, of Boston, Mass.—Buggy.

Isaac Gregg, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Brick Machine.

Yale and Winn Manufacturing Company, of Sherburne Falls, Mass.—Locks.

Chapin & Wells, of Chicago, Ill.—Swing Bridge.

Board of Public Works, of Chicago, Ill.—Plan of the Chicago Tunnel.

J. A. Robinson, of New-York—Daboll Fog Trumpet.

Culbertson & Co., of Chicago—Cut Meats.

Glencove Starch Company, of New-York—Starch and Maizena.

C. Duffield, of Chicago—American Westphalia Hams.

Cape, Culver & Co., of New-York—Manhattan Hams.

W. Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass.—Chocolate.

G. L. Lawrence, of Louisiana—Sugar.

Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, Mass.—Books for the Blind.

BRONZE MEDALS.

D. Appleton & Co., of New-York—Books.

Houghton & Co., Riverside, Cambridge, Mass.—Books.

G. C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass.—Webster's Dictionary.

Automatic Boiler Feeder Company, of Philadelphia—Boiler Feeder.

Jessup & Moore, of Philadelphia—Paper.

W. F. Murphy & Sons, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Blank Books.

American Lead Pencil Company, of New-York.—Lead Pencils.

A. J. Day, of Seymour, Conn.—Invisible Lead Pencils.

Secombe Manufacturing Company, of New-York—Ribbon Hand-stamp.

L. W. Fairchild & Co., of New-York—Gold Pens.

Sigismund Beer, of New-York—Stereoscopes.

George Gevirinder, New-York—Violins.

Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of New-York—Brass Instruments.

E. D. Hudson, of New-York—Artificial Limbs.

Johnson & Lund, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Artificial Teeth.

Cummings & Sons, —— Hospital Car.

C. Abbey & Sons, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Gold-leaf for filling teeth.

Mil on Barlow of Midway, Ky.—Planetarium.

A. J. Johnson, of New-York—Globes.

J. B. Lyon & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn.—Glassware.

W. H. Townsend, of New-York—Oil-cloth.

Tiffany & Co., of New-York—Silver Ware.

Pratt & Wentworth, of Boston, Mass.—Cooking Stoves.

Wright & Co., of Philadelphia—Perfumery.

The Hadley Company, Holyoke, Mass.—Spool Cotton.

S. Slater & Sons, of Webster, Mass.—Cotton goods.

H. Sturaburg & Co., of New York—Beaver cloths.

Mission Woolen Mills of San Francisco—Blankets, flannels, &c.

F. Sasche & Sons, of Philadelphia—Fine shirts.

H. Haupt, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Steam drill tunneling machine.

Deere & Co., of Moline, Ill.—Steel irons.

J. G. Perry, of Kingston, R. I.—Mowing machine.

Partridge Fork Works, of Leominster, Mass.—Spading and manure forks, &c.

Morris Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia—Wringing machines.

D. H. Goodell, Antrim, N. Y.—Apple parer.

Hoaglen & Grafiin, of Dayton, Ohio—Tobacco cutting machine.

W. & B. Douglas, of Middletown, Conn.—Pumps.

Howe Scale Company, of New-York—Scales.

L. H. Olmstead, of Stamford, Conn.—Friction Clutch Pulley.

T. R. Pickering, of New-York—Governor of Steam Engines.

J. B. Root, of Boston—Steam Engine.

P. H. & F. M. Roots, of Connersville, Ind.—Rotary Blower.

Shaw Union Air Engine Company, of Boston—Hot Air Engines.

Wickersham Nail Company, of Boston—Nail Machine.

D. L. Harris & Co., of Springfield, Mass.—Lathe Machine.

P. S. Justice, of Philadelphia—Power Hammer.

C. L. Goddard, of Boston—Mestiza Burring Picker.

Southern Cotton Gin Company, of Springfield, Mass.—Cotton Gin.

Union Button-hole Company—Button-hole Machine.

A. B. Howe, of New-York—Sewing Machines.

Bartram & Fanton, of Danbury, Conn.—Sewing and Button-hole Machine.

Mumford & Co., of Detroit, Mich.—Boot Former.

O. A. Shaw, of Biddeford, Me.—Knitting Machines.

J. E. Sweet, of Syracuse, N. Y.—Composing Machine.

Baltimore and Cuba Smelting Company, of Baltimore, Md.—Ingot and Sheet Copper.

G. F. Warner & Co., of New-Haven, Conn.—Malleable Iron Castings.

Danglar Manufacturing Company, of New-York—Edge Tools.

S. H. Randall, of New-York—Mica.

C. G. Gunther & Sons, of New-York—Furs.

J. M. Humphries, of Louisiana—Cotton.

F. C. Williams, of Richmond, Va.—Virginia Tobacco.

J. P. Sarrazin, of Louisiana—Perrique Tobacco.

A. J. & J. H. House—Coöperators.

Jackson & Co.—Coöperators.

J. W. Carroll & Co., of Lynchburgh Va.—Smoking Tobacco.

C. H. Lilienthal, of New-York—Tobacco and Snuff.

Wisconsin Agricultural Society—Agricultural Collections.

Richardson & Co. of Wisconsin—Wool.

A. G. Day, of Seymour, Conn.—Rubber Goods.

H. G. Hotchkiss, of Lyons, N. Y.—Oil of Spearmint, Peppermint and Wintergreen.

L. B. Hotchkiss, of Phelps, N. Y.—Spearmint and Peppermint.

Belmont Oil Company, of Philadelphia—Petroleum.

Western Virginia—Petroleum.

Babcock & Co., of Boston—Petroleum.

Marietta and Gales Fork Company, of Marietta, Ohio—Petroleum.

F. H. Holliday, of New-York—Chemicals.

Joseph Hirch, of Chicago, Ill.—Albumen.

A. Fries, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Extracts.

Degener & Weiler, of New-York—Printing Presses.

Fairbanks & Co., of New-York—Railroad Scales.

Herring, Farrel & Sherman, of New-York—Fire-proof Safes.

J. B. Van Duzen—Model of *Fleetwing*.

Brown & Level, of New-York—Model Tackle.

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Cereals of the United States.

State of Ohio—Cereals.

State of Wisconsin—Cereals.

State of Kansas—Cereals.

W. S. Carpenter, of Westchester County, N. Y.—Corn.

McPherson & Donald Smith, of New-York—Ales.

HONORABLE MENTION.

C. K. Landis, of Vineland, N. J.—Model Farms.

Willard & Co., of New-York—Objectives.

Wm. Selpho & Co., of New-York—Artificial Limbs.

Robert Bates, of Philadelphia—Instrument to Cure Stammering.

George Davidson, of Washington, D. C.—Sextant.

Peter Glass, of Boston, Mass.—Masonic Inlaid Centre-table.

George W. Chipman, of Boston, Mass.—Carpet-linings.

Howell Brothers, of Philadelphia—Paper-hangings.

New-Haven Clock Company—Clocks.

Kaldenberg & Son, of New-York—Meerschaum Pipes.

Bell & Co., of Alabama—Muslins.

Williams' Silk Company, New-York—Silk Twist.

Washington Mills, Boston—Shawls.

Linthicum & Co., of New-York—Spring Overcoats.

J. C. Zallee, of St. Louis, Mo.—Clothing for men's wear.

State of Alabama—Cotton.

Montague & Carlos, of Louisiana—Mosses.

F. S. Cozzens, of New-York—Cigars from American Tobacco.

Bourgeois & Co., of Louisiana—Tobacco.

D. J. Brown, of Boston—Leather.

C. Korner, of New-York—Leather.

H. Tilden, of Boston—Sifter.

Metropolitan Company, New-York—Washing Machines.

J. Ward & Co., of New-York—Washing Machines.

S. T. Bacon, of Boston—Baking Machine.

J. Prentice, of New-York—Segar Machine.

Empire Machine Company, of New-York—Sewing Machines.

Stephenson & Son, of New-York—Horse Cars.

Charles Wellman, of New-York—Saddles.

E. W. Page, of New-York—Oars.

Portland Packing Company—Canned Food, &c.

Bray & Hays, of Boston—Preserved Food.

Townsend Brothers, of New-York—Preserved Oysters.

Gail Borden, of New-York—Extract of Beef.

Oneida Community, of Oneida, N. Y.—Preserves, &c.

J. Waltemeyer, of Baltimore, Md.—Preserved Food.

J. Davidson, of Louisiana—Sugar.

G. Sabatier, of Louisiana—Sugar.

D. D. Avery, of Louisiana—Salt.

Vinicultural Society, of California—Wines.

Dr. Louis Elsberg, of New-York—Peat Fuel.

Goodenough Horse Shoe Company, of New-York—Horse Shoes.

G. J. McCormick, of Meriden, Conn.—Skates.

Lelance, Grosjean & Co., of New-York—House Furnishing Hardware.

J. F. Paul & Co., of Boston—Specimens of Wood.

Isaac Young, of Kansas—Specimens of Wood.

Anderson Brothers, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Catawba Wines.

C. Butler, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Catawba Wines.

Pleasant Valley Wine Company, of New-York, and F. S. Cozzens, of New-York—Variety of Fruits.

American Company, of St. Louis—Wines.

S. S. Squire, of New-London, Conn.—Preserved Food.

Brandon Kaolin and Paint Company, Brandon, Vt.—Specimens of Paint.

A Tambourg, of Louisiana—Tobacco.

R. M. Smith, of Baltimore—Petroleum.

Olof Johnson, of Louisiana—Sugar.

Purrington & Company, of New-York—Sweeper.

Minnesota—Cereals.

Iowa—Cereals.

G. & C. Williams, of Louisiana—Sugar.

James H. Jackson, of New-York—Minerals.

Joel Wharton, of New-York—Minerals.

MEXICO.

A National Holiday—The Execution of Maximilian Demanded by the People.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 28.

The *Picayune* has the following extract from the Galveston *News* of the 24th inst., relating to Mexican affairs;

"The 15th of May is to be hereafter observed as a grand national festival day in honor of the victory of the Liberals over MAXIMILIAN."

The Mexican Press is firm and unanimous in favor of the execution of MAXIMILIAN.

The Liberals appear to be berating each other as to who were the greatest traitors to the Republic, every Mexican apparently accusing every other one of treason.

It is stated that Gen. ESCOBEDO has threatened to depose President JUAREZ, should the latter not order the execution of MAXIMILIAN.

Charleston Savings Bank Seized by the Military Authorities.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 28.

The Charleston Savings Bank has been seized by the military authorities for a failure to pay full principal and interest to certain United States soldiers at Fort Moultrie garrison who were depositors when the war commenced. The bank is insolvent and in liquidation. Its directors refused to consider these depositors as preferred creditors.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Departure from New-Haven and Arrival at Jersey City—Reception at Baltimore—Speeches by the President and Secretary Seward.

The non-arrival of President JOHNSON and party in the City on Thursday evening caused considerable disappointment to many persons. It was not known until quite a late hour that the programme had been changed, and that he would take passage on one of the New-Haven steamers which usually arrive in this City about 6 A. M. The party embarked at New-Haven on the *Continental*, and arrived here a little after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They then drove across to the Jersey City Ferry, and arrived on the other side at 6:45, landing at the slip leading to the New-Jersey Railroad depot. They proceeded immediately to Taylor's Hotel, where a private room and breakfast were prepared. During the short time they remained in the hotel a number of citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the President and Mr. SEWARD, and as they left to cross over to the railroad depot they were loudly cheered. The Government car was attached to the regular train for Washington, leaving at 8:40 A. M. A number of persons, among whom were several ladies, had congregated in the depot, and as the President appeared he was again the recipient of hearty cheers. Mr. SEWARD remained standing on the rear platform of the car for some minutes after the remainder of the party had taken their seats, and gracefully acknowledged the salutes of those assembled as the train moved off.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, June 28.

The party occupied the same car of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company which brought them hither last Friday, now as then under the safe conduct of CHARLES J. APPLE.

The crowd at the depot cheered the President on his departure. A telegram has been sent to Gov. SWAN by the President, saying that he would be governed by the arrangements already made for visiting Annapolis this afternoon, to meet by special invitation the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Trenton was reached at about 11 o'clock, and here the President was greeted by those at the depot.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 28.

The President and party passed south of this city at 12:03 o'clock.

The train only halted two minutes here.

No speeches were made, nor was there any demonstration.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

The President and party arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a trip of seven hours from Jersey City. Large crowds of persons were at the depot, and cheered him on landing.

Gov. SWANN and Mayor CHAPMAN took the distinguished party in charge and escorted them to Barnum's Hotel, where quarters had been provided. The crowd in the immediate vicinity cheered as they entered the building.

At a subsequent period President JOHNSON was introduced on the balcony to an immense auditory immediately in front of the hotel by Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, who addressed complimentary remarks to him, and then bid him a cordial welcome to the city.

The President then replied as follows:

SIR: Permit me to return to you and to the Mayor, on this occasion, my sincere thanks for this kind welcome given to me by the City of Baltimore on my return from the visit just made to the North. Words are inadequate to express the feelings of my heart for the manifestations on this occasion. My business has not been, on the tour, to make speeches or addresses, but simply to participate in and extend civilities that are due among citizens of a common country. The other day, in connection with my distinguished associates, I visited the State which gave me birth, and a few days after my return to Washington I, in company with the same associates, set out on a visit to one of the cities in the far East, and permit me to say that my reception, both North and South, has been of that character which indicates to me an era of good feeling and reconciliation between the two sections of the Union. [Applause and a bouquet was presented to him.] Thank God it is so. [Renewed Applause.] In the very dawn of the difficulties, when one portion of the Union threatened the other, I took my position, which is known to the people I now address. But, my friends, there are two kinds of courage, one which will enable a man to meet his foe in the field, this is physical courage: but the other is moral courage, which strengthens a man to stand up in the face of menace and threats, and denounce those who are conspiring to overthrow the Government; which enables a man to plant himself firmly on the principles of the Government and bid defiance to all fury whencesoever it may come. It is easy to apply the word "traitor" to me as some have done, but I defy any man to put his finger on any great principle of the Constitution, or of liberty, that I have abandoned. I have held to the Constitution as the palladium of our civil and religious liberty, as the chief ark of our safety. [Applause.] Let me say to the people of Baltimore to-day, if you expect, and are determined to preserve the Constitution and liberty, let me here appeal to you, in the language of the shipwrecked mariner, to cling to the Constitution as the last plank of liberty, while the night and the tempest may close around you. I have, my fellow-citizens, tried to discharge my duty. I may have committed errors, but they have not been of the heart. Now that the era of good-will has commenced, let us forgive one another in the spirit of charity, and in order to a closer fellowship.

The President was repeatedly cheered and a bouquet was presented to him.

Amid loud and continuous cheers and cries of SEWARD, the Secretary of State then came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have heard from our excellent friend, your late Governor, as well as from the President that we have been at the capital of New-England. Doubtless you would like to know the observation I have made concerning that city as compared with your own. First, then, I will speak of its architecture. [Cries of "good."] If they want to have a quiet gentleman or two who are passing through the City of Boston, as the President and his friends were, speak to the people concerning the question of the day they put them into a tavern, a very good one by the way, which is built straight up with a uniform front that has neither platform, staircase, nor balcony—quite up toward the sky. [Laughter.] Then, if they happen to find that one of their guests whom they want to hear has got an impediment in his speech they are sure to put him into the third story of the house behind a window. [Renewed laughter.] Then they gather in the street at both ends of the building for half a mile in length each way and ask him to speak out. [Laughter and cheers.] Thus they asked me over there to speak louder. Well, I spoke as loud as I could, but I found out that which I hope they will take heed, and remember after this—namely, in construction, windows are made to look out from, and not to speak out of. [Laughter.] If they want an innocent traveler to "speak out," they should either go up to him in the third story of the house, or else bring him out on a level with them, as you have done on the occasion of this happy meeting. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, the President has told you that he sees signs of conciliation and reconciliation between the extreme Northern and our Southern members of the Republic. I have been studying the matter in this respect with the President not long ago in North Carolina, and Virginia, and now in Connecticut and Massachusetts. I agree with him in the conclusion that the people down South have begun to find out that the wind is not always sharp north-northeast in the neighborhood of Cape Cod, nor is there a pestilential sirocco everlastingly consuming the people, white or black, in the Southern States. [Cheers.] There seems to be an equalization of the political atmosphere going in, and happily, I perceive, resulting from the infusion of an element very little taken notice of heretofore in our country—I mean the adopted, or naturalized element. They told me down East of men who could not consent to pay respect to the President of the United States, and who could not look upon his Secretary without a frown. So far as I heard, they were of native birth in the East. On the other hand I will say this, that there was never an adopted cousin of the United States—North, South, East or West—that hesitated to acknowledge the authority of the nation in the person of its chosen Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] Again, the more need any class has of protection and care by Government, whether for defence against foreign enemies or against intestine dangers, the humbler and the lower that class may seem to be, it will be the last one which will fail to recognize in the Chief Magistrate of the United States the defender and maintainer of the rights and liberties of the whole American people. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] So I give to political philosophers, also, this further instruction, that from Cape Cod to Cape Fear River I never saw a black man, woman or child that did not seem glad to take the hand and accept the greetings of the President of the United States. [Cheers.] Well, now I think I have disposed of two classes, and yet there remains the native born white people of the United States. I know it is very hard for those who have always lived in the North to resist something of jealousy towards their brethern who have always lived in the South, and those in the South same jealousy towards those of the North, and that like jealousies may exist between the East and West. I have taken this case also into consideration a little and came to these conclusions: If there is not room enough for all our native citizens, white and black, to live together in peace and harmony, within our recent boundaries, then, with a view to that particular case, we have made an agreement with the Emperor of Russia to give us room for ten more States as large as New-York up towards the North Pole. [Laughter and cheers.] If the black man is not happy here in our presence, we will give him the whole ground of the Southern States. [Laughter.] If we of the Northern and Eastern States have not room enough to live together without cutting each other's throats, why we will extend the area of freedom a little downward toward the tropics, up to the Arctic Ocean, [Loud applause,] but, wherever we go, mind we will carry thirty-six stars and the thirteen old stripes. [Applause.] I have never seen many of you before, and I observed as we came through the street to-day that many of you had ever before seen me. [Laughter and cheers.] Excuse me, then, for saying that on the 22d of February, 1861, I heard that certain booksellers and shopkeepers down Baltimore-street, yonder, were getting loose in their political morals, and were offering for sale Confederate flags, and all kinds of strange, treasonable devices on bunting and canvass. On that 22d of February, with my friend, Mr. EDWIN M. STANTON, at our expense I sent up there, and if you were out that morning you saw at the top of that flag-staff (pointing to one in the distance) the thirteen stripes and thirty-six stars waving there. [Applause.] Well, in justice to Baltimore. I admit this, that I never found an enemy in this city before that, and never went or came through the city since but what I found more friends than I had before, [cheers,] and that I not only find now more friends who are one with me in sentiment and in national destiny; but I found that we are all becoming tolerably well acquainted and I trust we will hereafter have no disputes. [Cheers.] But I was to tell you more of my experience with the "Hub of the Universe." [Laughter.] I went to Harvard University, and a noble College it is, I saw there among the natural and antiquarian curiosities some implement which had been found in Switzerland, that had evidently been used by human beings like ourselves not less than three thousand years before the first historical record of the dwelling of men on the Continent of Europe. They had been exhumed by that marvelous and admirable man, Prof. AGASSIZ. Among these curiosities I found that the elk had furnished handles and stone had furnished the blade of weapons with which they cut, ate, discussed worked, and made war instead of weapons of iron and other metals. In this they seem to have resembled our native Indians; but one thing that struck me as the most singular and curious was this: while side by side with the weapon was the sand whetstone which they used in sharpening the horn and the stone ax which was to be used for war, there was a horn handle only half made, the barbarous maker having died without finishing it. [Laughter.] It set me to thinking that it is very much the way with some of the citizens of this country, who having lately had a fearful war on their hands, are now very unwilling to let it go without finishing it, for fear it will be found out when they are dead and gone, that they left a civil and fraternal war unfinished and incomplete. [Cheers.] My own theory about civil was is this, the fewer we have of them the better, the shorter they are the better, and the way to prevent them is to cultivate good and friendly relations by doing justice to all classes and to all conditions of men; and as soon as the flag of rebellion is struck, then forthwith to extend the conqueror's hand to lift up and cheer, sustain and encourage the prostrate foe. [Loud applause. By-and-by we shall all find out this is the true way. We don't all see it at once. It would be singular if this thirty-six millions of men should reach one mind in thirty-six hours, or more singular still, in thirty-six seconds. [Laughter and voices, "That's so."] I only know that it is not possible in this age for men in the same country, of the same birth, extraction, education and religion, to remain enemies. There may be an apple of discord; there may be a root of bitterness; but what, in God's name, is war worth, if it cannot crush the apple of discord and tear up the root of bitterness. That, I think, is what the war has done already. [Cheers.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am going to-morrow with your excellent Gov. SWANN, my old friend, to see the Capitol of Maryland. I expect there to see the chamber in which GEORGE WASHINGTON, after having prosecuted to a successful termination the war of the Revolution, surrendered his sword, and in the very hour of the enemy's overthrow, invoked the administration of law by the civil authorities. I expect to see in that chamber the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, the first Republican Magistrate in the world against whom a voice of loud complaint has been raised because he is ready to lay down the sword prematurely, with which he could cut down the people over whom elected to rule. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, thanking you for this very kind reception, and hoping that the next time you want to hear me speak you will come down to Washington, which is only forty miles away, and that if you ask me to come here you will not ask me to speak louder than I can, nor from a worse place than this good old balcony of Barnum's. I bid you good day, and may the best blessing of God be upon you. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Go on," amid which the Secretary retired.]

The President and Secretary SEWARD then retired with cheers.

Gov. SWANN was then called for, and made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to speak of the honesty and patriotism of President JOHNSON.

The party dined at Barnum's Hotel by invitation of Mayor CHAPMAN and the City Councils.

The health of "The President and Secretary" was drank, to which they bowed in acknowledgment of the compliment.

The party then visited Druid Hill Park and returned to their hotel. They will to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock take the steamer for Annapolis, where the President and the Secretary will be formally introduced to the Constitutional Convention. The invitation was extended to him to-night by a Committee representing every county of the State.

The Workingmen's Assembly at Albany

ALBANY, Friday, June 28.

In the Workingmen's Assembly to-day Mr. JESSUP, of New-York, Mr. CONWAY, of Albany, and Mr. THRALL, of Troy, were appointed a committee to represent the Assembly before the Constitutional Convention.

A committee of five was appointed with powers to make arrangements for establishing a daily and weekly labor newspaper.

A resolution was adopted calling on all labor associations in the State to be represented at the National Labor Convention in Chicago next August.

A resolution giving thanks to Gov. FENTON and the Legislature for the Eight-hour Law elicited some debate, some delegates opposing the resolution on the ground that the law should have provisions within itself for its enforcement; but the resolution finally passed.

A tax of $7 was levied on each organization to pay current expenses, and the President was directed to request the associations not represented to pay their quota.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet on the fourth Tuesday in January next.

Important Testimony Concerning the Superiority of the Nicolson Pavement in a Sanitary Point of View.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The following opinions of Prof. BLANEY and DRS. RAUCH, POWELL and HAY in relation to the superiority of the Nicolson pavement in a sanitary point of view, will be read with interest at this time:

CHICAGO, June 19, 1865.

Messrs. Goodwin & Larned:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request that I would make an examination of the condition of the Nicolson pavement, which has been laid in this city, and into the method of construction described in the patent, and express my opinion in relation to the operation and effect of the pavement in a sanitary point of view, and in regard to the principles involved in its construction, I reply in general terms: That, if constructed strictly in accordance with the specifications of its inventor, it should, on scientific grounds, realize all that he claims as valuable in and peculiar to his invention, and that an experience of over ten years in the City of Chicago has proven that it does realize all that he claims, and also that faulty construction or omission of any position of his requirements must materially tend to vitiate the value of the pavement, as regards its durability and healthfulness.

The valuable qualities of the pavement result mainly from the accomplishment of two things:

1. Of the prevention of decay.
2. Of immobility of the component parts of the structure.

By covering the surface and filling the pores of the wood with tar, which tends to exclude moisture and air from the wood, the prevention of decay of the wood is materially aided. This covering of tar I regard as of great importance, in relation both to the healthfulness and durability of the pavement, and it should never be omitted from any portion of the pavement where its use is called for by the specifications, and it is especially important upon the flooring, because that portion of the structure (from its close proximity to the moisture of the earth) especially needs the benefit of the protection afforded by the tarry covering.

If this application of the prepared coal tar be faithfully made in the manner required by the specifications, it will, for the lifetime of the pavement, prevent the initiation of the putrefactive process, and obviate all objections in a sanitary point of view.

2. In addition to the physical effects above described, there are important sanitary benefits which result from the chemical action of the materials used in the construction of this pavement.

Coal tar, besides other substances which are protective and preservative, contains a large quantity of "carbolic acid," which is the analogue of creosote, and has almost identical properties. Both of these agents are fully recognized as superior to all others in preventing the commencement of putrefactive fermentation and decay, and of arresting its progress even after it has begun. They also prevent the perforation of the wood by insects or worms, (which abound in the street droppings) and destroy their larvæ and eggs, should they be present in the wood before the application of the tar.

In view of these considerations I have no hesitation in saying that I regard this pavement, when properly constructed, in strict conformity with the specifications, as the most desirable and valuable, in a sanitary point of view, of any pavement now in use; and believe that its general introduction into our cities, and especially into those which are subject to diseases from miasmatic exhalations, would prove largely beneficial to the health of their inhabitants.

The discussion of the second quality of the pavement, immobility, belongs rather to the engineer and mechanic than to the chemist.

The personal observations and experience which I have had of this pavement, since my residence in Chicago, fully confirm the views above expressed. I saw in process of construction the first piece of pavement which was laid here on South Wells-street, near Water, in 1856. Being much interested in the process, I examined it closely, and was then of the opinion that it possessed the elements of durability and healthfulness by the observation in its construction of correct methods for prevention of decay and preventing and neutralizing emissions of putrid exhalations resulting from the decomposition of organic matter existing in the subjacent soil. No other pavement that I had ever seen had possessed these qualities in a comparable degree. I have never had reason to change the opinion then formed, but, on the contrary, I have within the past week had it confirmed by personal examination of the blocks and strips and flooring taken up on the crossing of State-street leading to the alley in Block No. 16 of Original Town, It was found that in no place had decay begun, excepting in cases where the wood had been imperfectly covered with the tar, or where, by the constant leaking of moisture between the blocks and the stone curbing at the side, the tar had become detached from the wood and washed away. These blocks were distinguishable by their ends being cut to fit to the side wall, and from this surface the decay had extended into these blocks to a greater or less distance. In no case could the slightest appearance of decay be observed in the strips, flooring or blocks removed from the side wall, by interposition of a space filled with gravel and cemented with tar, and resting on a tarred foundation. This pavement was laid in 1860, and has been in use, under unfavorable conditions with respect to moisture, for about seven years.

I examined, also, a portion of the pavement recently taken up on Lake-street, near the corner of Clark, in 1861, (a point where the travel has been as frequent as in any portion of the city,) and such examination fully confirmed the views above stated.

Very respectfully, JAS. V. Z. BLANEY,
Consulting Chemist and Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College.

The undersigned fully concur in the opinion above expressed by Dr. BLANEY, with respect to the qualities and advantages of the Nicolson pavement, in a sanitary point of view.

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D.
EDWIN POWELL, M. D.
WALTER HAY, M. D.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1868.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR is active; sales, 1,8 0 bbls, at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $14 for White; and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT is firm; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $3; 50C bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 40; and 500 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 25; CORN is quiet and nominal. RYE is dull; sales of 1,200 bushels Canadian at $1 27½. Other grains are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs. MILL FEED is steady; Shorts, $25@$28; Shipstuffs, $30@$32 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are better, and shippers are offering 7½c.@7¾c. on Corn, to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—650 bbls. Flour, 28,700 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 5,800 bush. Rye, 2,237,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—586 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,337,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR is in fair demand but is unchanged. WHEAT is less active but unsettled, and has advanced 8c.@10c.; sales early at $1 98 for No. 2 Spring, but it weakened, and closed with sellers at $1 90 for regular and $1 92@$1 93 for lots on north side houses. CORN is steady but unchanged. OATS are dull and unsettled at an advance of 2c.; sales at 55½c.@57c. for No 2, and 51c. for rejected. RYE is dull and almost nominal; light sales at $1 05 for No. 1. BARLEY is flat. PROVISIONS are more active; sales of dry salted shoulders on the Mississippi River at 7¼c.@7½c.; loose short clear sides here at 11c. LARD, 11¼c.@11½c. MESS PORK is inactive at $20 50@$21. RECEIPTS—2,500 barrels of Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 69,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR is firmer, and good to choice is advancing; Family, $12 50@$13 50; Fancy, $14@$15; Superfine, $18@$19. WHEAT is firmer but is scarce, at $2 72 for No. 2 and $2 80@$2 83 for No. 1. CORN is dull and nominal at 75c. OATS are dull and drooping at 65c. for No. 1. RYE sold at $1 19. COTTON is dull; Middlings are nominally 23c. WHISKY is steady at 30c. MESS PORK is quiet at $21. BULK MEATS are firm; sales of 26,000 lbs., at 7¾c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Sides. BACON is in good demand at full rates, at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides; 12½c. for Clear Sides; Clear Rib Sides were held at 11½c. HAMS are in demand at 16½c. for Sugar-cured; the stock is light. LARD is dull; the European news flattened the market. BUTTER is quiet at 14c.@17c. EGGS 16c. GROCERIES are firm and in good demand. Gold, 137½, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 28.

COTTON—sales of bales Low Middlings at 24c. Receipts of the week 2,208 bales, against 2,295 the same time last year. Exports of the week 19,112 bales. Stock 60,583. No sales of Louisiana SUGAR. No MOLASSES in market; Cuba unchanged; stock large. FLOUR unchanged and quiet, but firmer. CORN upward; Mixed and Yellow $1 10@$1 15; White $1 20@$1 25. OATS 80c. PORK very dull at $23. BACON—Shoulders retailing at 10¼c.; Rib, 12c.; Clear, 13c.@13¼. LARD dull. GOLD 138. STERLING EXCHANGE 49@52½. New-York Sight Drafts ⅜@¾ premium.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR dull and a shade firmer; quotations unchanged. WHEAT—Small sales; White Canada at $2 50@$2 80; CORN nominally unchanged; sales White at 93c.; No. 2 Western at 88½c.@89c. OATS—No transactions; asking 70c. for Western. BARLEY—Sales 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 18. RYE inactive. MESS PORK quiet at $21 50. LARD. 13c. HIGHWINES nominal at $2 35, retail. FREIGHTS firm; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7¼c. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—86,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 28.

COTTON quiet and nominal at 25c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE dull; market favors buyers. FLOUR less active and declined 25c. WHEAT—Sales of Red at $2 35; an ordinary lot of new crop White Virginia sold at $2 50. CORN declined 6c.@7c.; Prime White $1 06, and Yellow $1 06. OATS steady at 84c.@86c. SUGAR firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. BACON and BULK MEATS wanted. WHISKY dull, nominal and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 28.

TOBACCO is steady but unchanged. COTTON is heavy. FLOUR is dull at $9; Extra $11 50@$11. WHEAT is dull at $1 75 for No. 1 Spring; $1 65 for No. 2; $2 25@$2 30 for Fair Fall; $2 40@$2 60 for Prime; $2 65@$2 70 for Choice. CORN is declining; sales at 80½c.@98c. OATS 73c.@78c. RYE $1 05@$1 10. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged. LARD is nominal at 11¾c.@12c. for choice tierce.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 28.

TOBACCO is steady; sales 216 bales at $2 50@$22 50. SUPERFINE FLOUR is dull at $8@$8 75. WHEAT—New, $2 10@$2 20 for prime. CORN—White, shelled and delivered, 9½c. OATS, in bulk, 65c. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD—Prime tierce, 11¾c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 3 c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR is active; City Double Extras, $11 50@$12; WHEAT is unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $2 35; No. 2 at $2 16. OATS are unchanged. CORN is dull at 85c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. of Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—29,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 28.

COTTON is steady at 23½c.@24c.; receipts for the week, 287 bales; exports, 1,453 bales; stock on hand, 6,384 bales. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 73c.@75c. FLOUR—Superfine, $10@$10 25. PORK, $23@$23 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 13½c. LARD, 13½c.@14c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 28.

COTTON is inactive; Middling quoted at 24½c.@25c.; sales, 44 bales; receipts, 272 bales; receipts of the week, 1,150 bales; exports of the week, 3,574 bales; stock, 2,984 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, June 28.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT is quiet and firmer. CORN has advanced 1c.; sales at 85c. for No. 1, and 80c. for No. 2.

MOBILE, Friday, June 28.

COTTON—sales to-day 750 bales Middling at 23½c. Receipts 70 bales, sales of the week 2 300 bales; receipts 413 bales; exports 4,142 bales; stock 17,711 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 28.

COTTON opened quiet, with small demand; sales (two days) 165 bales Low Middling at 22½c.; receipts, 310 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 28.

COTTON nominal at 23c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at $2 60@$6.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 28.

COTTON quiet, but steady; sales 90 bales of Middling at 23c.

[Advertisement.]

Admiral Farragut lamented that naval etiquette compelled him to leave on his foreign trip without taking with him the KNOX HAT that he wore in his civic enjoyment. President Johnson laughed at his dilemma, and said that "he could not leave New-York for Boston without reconstructing his head gear." "Yes," added the wily Seward, "in Washington your head is used to hard knocks; here, it shall be accommodated with the softness of Knox drawn in pearl cassimere, or the more dignified silk from the diplomatic storehouses of KNOX, hatter, of Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway." The President grimly smiled, and allowed that the Secretary might take his old hat, while he would forthwith visit Knox.

[Advertisement.]

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.—In regard to HOFF'S Malt Extract Beverage of Health we have been asked our opinion, and in answer we now say that we have not had occasion to buy it, and, therefore, cannot speak from personal experience; but it is being recommended in cases of consumption and other ailments by several medical men of high standing, among others Dr. T. W. Mitchell, of this City, whose acquaintance we enjoy, and we know persons who use it and who say that they are benefited by it. To the best of our knowledge and belief HOFF'S Malt Extract* is a genuine good article, and we have no hesitation in commending it to our friends.

* Depot No. 542 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS AND EXHIBITION.—Public or private parties are particularly urged not to delay, the great rush just before the 4th making it impossible to give the attention we desire to those who use our best quality Excelsior Fireworks. FUNSTON & SCHOFIELD, No. 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SLIGHTLY SOILED, BUT VERY CHEAP.—CANTRELL is offering a portion of his stock of Ladies' Gaiters, very slightly soiled, at a reduction of 50 per cent. They are just the articles for the country. Call at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and obtain your supply.

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Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 28—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—Mrs. Ellen Webster and family, H. Barnstoff and wife, F. A. Hardt, Mrs. Julie Mann, Mrs. Kirschbaum, Anton Winters, Henry Nathan and family, Ferdinand Bier, George Himpter and family, Willy Wiechmann, T. Thomas, H. von de Prosch and family, W. Vegler, 81 in second cabin, and about 575 in the steerage.

In bark Pallas, from Belize, Hond.—Mrs. Peebles, two daughters, Miss Hampdure, Mr. and Mrs. Jex, child and servant.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Santa Martha and Carthagena—S. B. Lindo, Misses Rosa J. Lindo and Paulina Lindo, Messrs. Ramon and Manuel Schmidt.

In bark Mayflower, from Trinidad—Messrs. John Phillips, George Solari, John Guy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 2 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 32 | Gov. Island. 6 21 | Hell Gate.... 7 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 28.

Cleared.

Ships Crest of the Wave, ——, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Hollies, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.; Republik, (Brem.,) Fortmann, Bremen, Unkhart & Co.

Bark J. Pearson, Taylor, Naples, Moss & Ward.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Virginia, Clancy, Savannah, Laraway & Pivner; Wild Horse, (Br.,) Macomer, Bridgeport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Salinas, (Br.,) Hout, Maranham and Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Harding, Richibucto, W. H. Rich; Afaretta, Dyer, Philadelphia; L. Staples, Stowers, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver.

Schooners Napoleon, Nichols, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. A. De Hart, Low, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Agnes, Kenyon, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Josephine, Pendleton, Providence, W. R. Starr; M. S. Tibbetts, Shaw, Port Bluff, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. T. Stockton, Soper, Port Bluff, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Plymouth, (Br.,) King, Cheverie, N. S., Penston & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, Smithers & Co.; Tryphenia, (Br.,) Gardner, Governor's Harbor, R. R. Hutchinson.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen June 15, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 689 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed Sandy Hook 28th, at 11 A. M. Had fine weather and light variable winds during the passage; the last 2 ds. thick fogs. 28th, off Fire Island, was run into by schr. Yarra, from Baltimore for Boston; carried away one of the steamer's life-boats, with davits and everything connected; the schr. lost jibboom and bowsprit; sent a boat to her, but she did not require assistance.

Steamship Mexico, Lewis, New-Orleans 7 ds. and 2 hours, in ballast to master. June 23, off Tennessee Reef, Fla., exchanged signals with a propeller, showing a blue flag, with white square, and the letter W in the centre. June 24, lat. 25 52, lon. 79 25, spoke Br. brig Mary, from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Dennis, London 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly gales from lon. 26 to lon. 45 30; from the Banks light variable winds and fogs. June 4, lat. 44, lon. 45 30, got in collision with ship Pomona, of St. John, N. B., Chester, from Liverpool for Quebec, in ballast; her starboard bumpkin took the Ryerson's jibboom and broke it off, with all the gear; no other damage.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddie, Belize, Hond., 15 ds., with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Bark Lady Louisa, (of London,) Mackellar, Shanghae Dec. 18, and Batavia March 23, with teas, &c., to order.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Atherton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brookway & Baker.

Bark Mayflower, Duntze, Port Spain, Trinidad, via St. Thomas 18 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Santa Martha and Carthagena June 7, with rubber, cotton, &c., to Middleton & Co. Experienced a heavy easterly gale in lat. 33, lon. 77 30.

Brig Giulietta, (Ital.,) Raffaele, Castellamare 65 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Navarino, Gibbs, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fortuna, (Pruss.,) Sodemann, Swansea 44 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Milo, (of Arichat,) Fougere, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington,) Wallace, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lucie, (Swed.,) Hultmann, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Gray, Millbridge, with lumber.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Briant, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. M. J. McMillan, Hollis, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, (Br.,) Weoster, Para 17 ds., with rubber to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Georgetown, S. C., 14 ds., with naval stores to Brown & Cuyler.

Schr. St. Lucar, Nelson, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to James V. Haviland.

Schr. H. W. Wellington, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sinaloa, Steel, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, Law, Georgetown, D. C.

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Schr. Ontario, Walker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. A. P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, plaster.

Schr. Challenge, Orcutt, Elizabethport, for Salem.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 28—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; schrs. Fawn, from Cape Haytien; Olive C. Town, from West Indies.

Also arr. steamers Oriental, from New-Orleans; Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Equator, New-York; bark Albert Emerson, New York; schrs. Joseph Warren, Mobile; Anna Lyons, Savannah.

Below—Brig Hancock, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, June 28—Arr. steamer Falcon; brig Henry Laurens, Cienfuegos.

Sld. steamtug Alert, Northern port; schr. Maine Law, Beaufort, N. C.

SAVANNAH, June 28—The steamer Leo arrived at 5 P. M.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28—Sld. steamers Fairbanks, for New-York, and Frances, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen steamship Union, Capt. Von Santen, arrived yesterday, after one of her usual astonishing passages. She left Bremen June 15, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., and passed in Sandy Hook on the 28th, at 11 A. M. She brings the U. S. mails, a full cargo of valuable goods, and 689 passengers, all told, and in good health.

RETURNED—Dutch brig Jeannette Marianne, Schram, hence 21st inst. for Cronstadt, has returned, having on the 24th, in lat. 38, lon. 71, encountered a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which carried away fore and maintopgallant masts and sprung a leak.

Spoken, &c.

Arcturus—ship, of Kennebunk, bound N., no date, lat. 24 30, lon. 80.

Hancock—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, no date, lat. 28 30, lon. 79 27.

Minnie Troop—brig, from Neuvitas for New-York, June 18, lat. 30, lon. 79 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 20, schr. Francis Davis and yacht Challenge, for New-York, to sail June 23; schr. Wildfire, for do. 26th.

At Sagua, June 15, brig Hattie, for New-York, ready.

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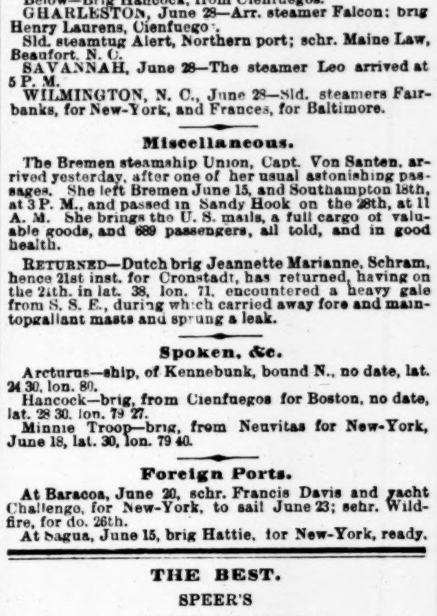

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68, 41, 23, 24, 45, 16, 47, 5, 72, 75, 46.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 212, June 28, 1867.
5, 9, 26, 36, 19, 47, 55, 52, 68, 1, 67, 13, 76.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 222, June 28, 1867.
49, 7, 19, 54, 78, 62, 6, 35, 50, 11, 2.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 223, June 28, 1867.
43, 15, 40, 63, 76, 19, 25, 60, 27, 28, 73, 54, 36.
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68, 53, 72, 7, 34, 3, 9, 20, 74, 63, 8, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 406, June 28, 1867.
42, 43, 64, 17, 6, 67, 65, 53, 56, 33, 75, 14, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 329, June 28, 1867.
89, 28, 18, 6, 42, 44, 86, 37, 59, 69, 75, 53.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 330, June 28, 1867.
34, 88, 47, 56, 70, 74, 22, 63, 57, 27, 50, 62, 30.

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